PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette

TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

NESTLE'S CONDENSED MILK. RICHEST IN CREAM UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,489.—New Series.] BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, AUGUST 14, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturday 2-30 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
15th Aug	PERSIA	7951	....	....
22nd "	ARCADIA	6603	HIMALAYA	6898
29th "	MARMORA	10509	....	....
5th Sept	EGYPT	7912	MACEDONIA	10512
12th "	CALEDONIA	7558	....	....
19th "	ARCADIA	6603	MONGOLIA	9505
26th "	EGYPT	7912	....	....
3rd Oct.	ARCADIA	6603	INDIA	7911
10th "	ARABIA	7903	....	....
17th "	ARCADIA	6603	VICTORIA	6522
24th "	PERSIA	7951	....	....
31st "	SALSETTE	6000	BRITANNIA	6525

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1909.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
20th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
27th "	CALEDONIA	7558	......	.....
6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9621	......	.....
13th "	EGYPT	7912	......	.....
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
27th "	ARABIA	7903	......	.....
3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512	......	.....
10th "	PERSIA	7951	......	.....
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
24th "	MANTUA	11000	......	.....
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE	Booked by all Lines. Continental Railway Tickets procured.
PASSAGES VIA JAPAN AND AMERICA	Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
BERTHS	Carefully selected.
HANDBOOK	With full particulars, sent gratis on application.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
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CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
SALAZIE	4,147	Ailland	3rd Sept, 1908
OUMBRA	5,686	Boyer	1st Oct. "
SYDNEY	4,118	X	29th Oct. "
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnen	26th Nov. "
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	24th Dec "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	21st Jan. 1909.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
SYDNEY	4,118	X	14th Aug. 1908
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnen	11th Sept, "
NERA	5538	Schmitz	9th Oct. "

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD.
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for BRINDISI and VENICE (Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
R. RUBATTINO	4,380	L. Mancini	15th Aug 1908.
G. BALDUINO	4,480	Maganzini	15th Sept 1908.
R. RUBATTINO	4,380	L. Mancini	15th Oct. 1908.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 575	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 800; 2nd Class Rs. 550. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	6,000	D. Pedone	17th Aug 1908.
ISCHIA	5,000	G. Belsito	17th Sept 1908.
CAPRI	6,000	D. Pedone	17th Oct. 1908.

Excellent first-class accommodation. Fares to PENANG Rs. 145, to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 290.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

For further particulars, apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
AGENT

No. 59, HORNBY ROAD

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI (direct).

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.
DWARKA	1,695	Thur. 20th Aug.	9 a.m.
LINGA	2,171	Fri. 14th Aug.	6 a.m.*

* On arrival of the English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY 17th Aug. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mohomerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 20th Aug. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, and Busreh. also taking Passengers and cargo on bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,269 tons, sailing on or about 15th Aug.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

13th August, 1908.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co, UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on	
PERSIA	5,895	G. Bartole	1st Sept.	1908
AFRICA	4,596	P. Badessich	1st October	1908
KOERBER	5,301	A. Foresti	1st Nov.	1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th Nov.	1908
AFRICA	4,596	P. Badessich	1st Dec.	1908

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Merseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
AUSTRIA	7583	G. Raicich	24th August 1908.

For further Particular regarding passages apply to the

ACTING AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street. Fort, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE. (GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
* REICHSTAG	2100	Jacobsen	21st Aug.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, and DURBAN.

*Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES,
Agent,

MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, 15TH JULY, 1908.

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY via KARACHI to LONDON (via MARSEILLES OR GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	440	704	352	528	330	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	352	526
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	936	495	770	429	649
Liverpool	605	990	517	793	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	653	*1135	570	*920	489	809
Karachi	44	..	40	...	33	—

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea. Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
C. City of Paris	..	July 13	Aug. 15	....
C. City of Manchester	...	July 20	Aug. 25	....
B. Merton Hall	...	Aug. 6	Aug. 25	.....
C. City of Karachi	...	Sept. 8	.....	Sept. 26
A. Trafford Hall	...	Oct. 10	.....	Oct. 28
C. City of Glasgow	...	Oct. 18	.....	Nov. 5
C. City of Manchester	..	Oct. 26	.....	Nov. 15
C. City of London	...	Nov. 7	.....	Nov. 28
B. Merton Hall	...	Nov. 19	Dec. 10	.....
A. City of Benares	...	Nov. 27	.....	Dec. 18 1909
A. City of Sparta	..	Dec. 14 1909	.....	Jan. 2
A. Trafford Hall	...	Jan. 10	.....	Jan. 13

A.—First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.
B.—Cargo boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess and having accommodation for 2—12 passengers.
C.—Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation.

For full particulars, apply to

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agent ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay.

MACHINERY FOR SALE. A Loco type Boiler and Engine, N. H. P. 7, by Robey & Co. certificated 80 lbs. Pressure per square inch. Tested under Hydraulic Pressure to 80 lbs. Just put off work owing to change to Electricity. Open to Inspection. No reasonable offer will be refused. Apply Box No, 403, care of "Bombay Gazette."

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up	Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Gold $3,468 244·55

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	City of Mexico.
Hongkong.	Yokohama.	Washington.
Canton.	Colon.	Panama.
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

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COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 21,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
AGENT.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA. LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay.	Tuticorin	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong.	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore.	Mandalay.	Mombasa.
Lahore.	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. Manager.

B.G.

"APENTA"

NATURAL APERIENT WATER IS THE BEST ELIMINANT.

GOLD MEDAL,
ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION, 1904.

ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

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POONA RACES-1908.

GOERZ-TRIEDER BINOCULARS.

Exceeds the Magnifying Power of any Binocular Extant.

GOERZ-TRIEDER BINOCULAR NO. 20.
Linear magnification 6x.
Surface magnification 36x.
Actual field of vision 6·7°.
Subjective field of view 40°.
Price Rs. **100**.

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Linear magnification 9x.
Surface magnification 81x.
Actual field of view 4·4°.
Subjective field of view 40°.
Price Rs. **115**.

GOERZ-TRIEDER BINOCULAR NO. 40.
Linear magnification 12x.
Surface magnification 144x.
Actual field of view 3·4°.
Subjective field of view 40°.
Price Rs. **122-8**.

MARCKS' PRISMATIC BINOCULAR.

A THOROUGHLY SOUND BINOCULAR OF LONDON MAKE. MAGNIFICATION 9x.
Rs. **75.**

THE "VELDT" BINOCULAR,

FOR FIELD MARINE OR OPERA.
Rs. **26.**

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

(ESTABLISHED 1797).

Premium income £ **11,00,000** Losses paid £ **21,00,000.**
Total Fire Capital and Reserve Funds. £ **23,32,000.**
Prompt and liberal settlement of claims.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

BRANCH MANAGERS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

FOR MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, Rs. 2-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8,

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

LET your choice of a TYPEWRITER be in favour of a VISIBLE WRITER, a good Manifolder and one which will not easily get out of order.

The OLIVER Typewriter

MUST be the Machine of your choice. ITS VISIBLE WRITING Feature, great manifolding Power and Reliability have made it the SUCCESS that it is.

THERE can be no doubt about it.

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13-15, HORNBY ROW BOMBAY.

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WORLD-FAMED

GUTTÆ VITÆ

Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, [illegible] and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study or business; giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. [illegible] married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED AND NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. DE ROOS, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s. post free from the [illegible] Medical Publishers, 14 Bond Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

Sold by TREACHER & Co. Ltd., Bombay, Byculla, Poona.

SCOTTISH TRIALS.

1908.

TRADE MARK

As usual, the most noticeable feature was the overwhelming popularity and success of

DUNLOP TYRES

OFFICIAL RESULTS IN BRIEF:
119 daily non-stop runs were made on
DUNLOPS.
57 daily non-stop runs were divided between 4 other Makes of Tyres.
9 Cars made complete non-stop runs on all five days on
DUNLOPS.
4 Cars made complete non-stop runs on all five days on other Makes of Tyres.
HILL CLIMBS.
30 first places in all seven classes on
DUNLOPS.
5 first places divided between other Makes of Tyres.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., LTD.,
49, Apollo Street, BOMBAY, and 14, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

LIPTONS.

FROM 10th JULY
LIPTONS
BOMBAY ADDRESS
WILL BE
23 TO 33, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Larger and more Extensive Stock of
FRESH PROVISIONS, OILMANS STORES, ETC.
Will be held when the entire premises at above address are completed.

NOTE ADDRESSES FOR WHOLESALE SUPPLIES.
BOMBAY, 23 TO 33, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
TELEGRAMS "LIPTEA" POST BOX 248.
KARACHI, NICOLL ROAD.

"THE FLAG."

THE UNION JACK CLUB BOOK.

On July 1st, 1907, his Majesty the King opened the Union Jack Club in London, thus setting the seal of his approval upon one of the most timely movements for the advantage of sailors and soldiers which has ever been inaugurated. The object of the Union Jack Club is to provide in the heart of London, a Club where the thousands of his Majesty's bluejackets and soldiers can obtain food and lodging, under suitable conditions, at a moderate price. The best justification for this work is its enormous success. The Club has been opened not quite a year. During the first nine months of its existence it furnished sleeping accommodation for 16,575 sailors, 2,201 soldiers, and 3,290 Royal Marines, whilst a very much larger number used the building as an ordinary club. The Club possesses 204 bedrooms, a well-stocked library, a reading and writing room, and all the appurtenances which go to the equipment of an institution of this character. It is purely undenominational; it is practically self-supporting, and its affairs are conducted by a General Committee on which there are representative soldiers and sailors elected by their comrades. The more intricate business matters of the Club are in the hands of the Union Jack Club Association, which is an incorporated body.

But the Club has suffered from the defects of its qualities. Almost as soon as it became known, it was found that the original establishment, large as it was, was inadequate to the needs of the sister services. Every week-end there arrive at the Club office many a soilor or soldier member who finds to his chagrin that he is one of probably a couple of hundred or more who cannot be accommodated, because every one of the 204 rooms is occupied. It has, therefore, been determined to endeavour to remedy these shortcomings by substantially enlarging the building. It is hoped to add to the accommodation a further hundred and fifty bedrooms, and also to enable the management to permit members to continue their association with the Club after they leave the active list. If this accommodation can be secured the first Union Jack Club will stand as perfect a club as can be desired, a complete and noble memorial to the sailors and soldiers who have given their lives to the Empire. It is also hoped to establish in every big naval station or garrison town a Union Jack Club conducted on the same principles as the first Club, and affiliated with it, but controlled by local and representative committees. The promoters will feel that they have reached the goal of their ambitions when it is possible for every sailor and soldier arriving at a naval or military station of importance to proceed to his own Club. These Union Jack Clubs throughout the Empire, Sir Edward Ward well said, will be a sign that the Emprie has reconized, and does ecognise, the service of its warrior sons.

So much for the Club. What part in its history is played by the "The Flag," the book of the Union Jack Club? Well, first and last, this is an endeavour to raise some of the money necessary to build those hundred and fifty rooms and to make the Club in every sense worthy for the twin services. It is a book on the lines of the "Annuals," which are immensely popular in England. But it is a book produced under entirely novel conditions. All contributions have been presented by the authors and artists. These include some of the men most eminent in art and literature to-day. Then the whole of the paper was given by a great English firm. The Printing and binding were done at cost price, and this sum was met entirely by a great benefactor of the Club who wishes to remain anonymous. The art contributions were reproduced by a firm of engravers free of charge. The advertisements were obtained without the payment of commission. The publishing is undertaken free of cost by the "Daily Mail" in Great Britain and by the "Times of India" in India.

Finally, two great English bookselling firms agreed to pay the full price for every copy of "The Flag" sold through their agency, thus doing away with all commissions. So that every twelve annas paid for a copy of "The Flag" means twelve annas towards the funds of The Union Jack Club.

But it means a good deal more than that. Every individual who purchases a copy of "The Flag" receives more than twelve annas worth of matter. If the contributors had been paid the ordinary remuneration for their work, the book could not have been produced at the price. Mr. George Meredith writes a little poem, "Il-y-a Cent Ans"; Mr. Rudyard Kipling contributes an amusing motor burlesque, "The Marred Drives of Windsor"; Miss Marie Corelli sends patriotic verses, "England"; and there is a host of brilliant contributors:—Sir W. S. Gilbert, Mr. W. Clarke Russell, Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, Mr. Alfred Austin, Mr. Edgar Wallace, Sir Gilbert Parker, Mr. Mostyn T. Piggot Jean Middlemass, Sir Conan Doyle, "Linesman," Mrs. John Strange Winter, Mr. W. A. Horn, Mr. Robert Hichens, and Mr. W. W. Jacobs. The art contributors are not less notable:—Sir Alma Tadema, Mr. Byam Shaw, Mr. Dudley Hardy, Mr. Raven Hill, Mr. Tom Brown, Mr. John Hassall, and most of the brilliant black and white artists of the day. Her Majesty the Queen has graciously given permission for some of her photographs to be reproduced. The book is moreover as well printed as it possibly could be by one of the best firms in London.

"The Flag" is now obtainable from the offices of the publishers in India, "The Times of India," Bombay, at the price of twelve annas a copy. It will soon be purchasable all over the country. It is necessary to assert once more that every purchaser of a copy receives more than twelve annas worth of printed matter. Then he has the satisfaction of knowing that he is contributing twelve annas to the funds of the Union Jack Club, whose immense usefulness has been more than demonstrated by the demands upon it. Said His Majesty the King, when he opened the Club nearly a year ago: "I earnestly hope that the efforts which you have made and your aspirations for the future you will have the happiest fruition, and that the Club which is opened to-day will for many years to come prove a benefit, a comfort, and a means of improvement for those for whom it is intended." Everyone who purchases a copy of "The Flag" is helping to make the Union Jack Club more capable of fulfilling its mission amongst the sailors and soldiers of the Empire.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Mace Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence. Rs. 3 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12A., Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 3, Green Street Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.)

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

SLINGSBY'S TRUCKS.

DINNER, TEA AND
REFRESHMENT WAGONS,
LIQUER AND CIGAR TRUCKS,
BOOKSTALL TRUCKS, ETC., ETC.
FOR
Hotels, Messes, Clubs, Hospitals, Refreshment Room Contractors,
Restaurants, &c.

Large Assortment on View.

W. CROWDER & CO., LTD.,
Branch Show Room, Hummum Street. } **BOMBAY.**

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

POONA RACES.

FOR information about the RACE SPECIAL TRAINS, from Victoria Terminus to Poona and back, on SATURDAY, the 15th August, 1908, apply to Station Superintendent, Victoria Terminus.

H. C. RADFORD,
For General Traffic Manager.
BOMBAY, 13TH AUGUST, 1908.

POONA SIXTH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 22ND AUGUST, 1908.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRIES CLOSE at 6 P. M., on MONDAY, 17th August, 1908.

J. E. HUGHES,
Ag. Secretary,
WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.
POONA, 12TH AUGUST, 1908.

THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Thirty-fourth Dividend, at the Rate of Rs. 32 (Thirty-two) per Share, has been declared and will be payable on and after FRIDAY, the 21st Instant, to Shareholders, on the Register on the 13th idem, on production of their Share Certificates.

The Dividend will be paid to Shareholders at the Company's office, No. 8 Forbes Street, between the hours of 12-30 and 3-30 p. m. (Standard Time), on week days, and between 11-30 A.M. and 2-30 P.M. (Standard Time), on Saturdays.

By Order,
PEROSHAW B. R. MODY,
Manager.
BOMBAY, 13TH AUGUST, 1908.

Dr. LAZARUS'S

SPLEEN PILLS

Have cured thousands of cases of enlarged Spleen
Full directions given in wrapper.
PREPARED (ONLY) BY

E. J. LAZARUS & CO.,
MEDICAL HALL, BENARES.
In Bottles, at Rs. 1-4 each; Box and Packing, 2 as.

From Mr. E. KIDBY, Dinapore:—"I have always had in mind your wonderful cure of my daughter's illness of the Spleen. She was, as is well known by many, given up as incurable, her complaint being chronic. When you took her in hand I really had no hopes that she would ever have recovered. I write this thanking you for restoring her.

"I have great confidence in your Spleen Pills and Essence of Chiretta which I recommend to all as a specific for the diseases for which they are given. You have permission to give publicity to the above for the good of the public."

Mr. W. J. MONTGOMERY, Apothecary, Madras Medical Establishment, writes:—"You are at liberty to publish the following few lines which bear testimony to the efficacy of your Spleen Pills in the "Pioneer" if you think fit. I have used Dr. Lazarus's Spleen Pills in several cases of enlarged Spleen, &c. In all of them the cure was decidedly rapid, though the dose recommended has been found by me too strong for some. I have used nothing equal to it, and would strongly recommend those suffering from the above complaint never to be without taking a course of these Pills, and I am quite certain, that these Pills will effect a cure when other remedies have failed." Jalna, Deccan.

From J.T. MURRAY, Esquire, Engineer, I.V.S.R., Flotilla, Sukkur:—"The phial of Dr. Lazarus's Spleen Pills I purchased of you last month, I am happy to say, has made a thorough cure of my daughter's (3 years of age) enlarged Spleen. I recommend the Pills to all, young and old, who may be suffering with their Spleen. I have no objection to your making this known to the public."

From WELLINGTON BEATTY, Esq., Scindia Paper Mills, Gwalior:—"I shall be obliged by your sending me as early as possible, per V. P. post, three (3) bottles Spleen Pills, two (2) bottles Chiretta. The last supply I got from you of Pills and Chiretta was the means of saving three persons who had been troubled with Spleen: one for 33 years, one for 5 years and the other for seven years. You are at liberty to make any use of this as you like."

From BABU TARA NATH SEN, Sulkia, Coldanga Lane, No. 27, Howrah:—"Will you kindly send at your earliest convenience one phial of your Spleen Pills, per V. P. Post, to the following direction? On the recommendation of a friend who had some spare Pills, I administered your Pills which produced marvellous effect. I may safely say that yours is the best medicine that I have ever come across, as I have exhausted the whole category of medicines in all the different departments of medical science without any effect."

From EDWARD INGLIS, Esq., the Rest Camp, Tundla, E. I.R.—"Please send per V.-P. P. Post, two phials of your Spleen Pills. I am very glad to say I have derived much comfort in the use of your Spleen Pills, and I think these two bottles will work a complete cure. I feel when I return thanks for my recovery that a blessing is also invoked on you. You may use this testimony to the efficacy of your Spleen Pills any way you like.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS,
FIFTY-ONE LAKHS.

A PURELY MUTUAL CONCERN enabling all men and women (Christian) to secure monthly pensions for their Nominees. Full particulars from—

THE SECRETARY,
12, Dalhousie Square, East, Calcutta.

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52 Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette Office.*

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

COMBRIDGE'S
STATIONERY DEPARTMENT.

Arms, Crest, Monogram, or Address Dies
ENGRAVED IN BEST STYLE.

		Rs.	a.
Crest Sunk in Steel...	... from	6	0
Crest and Motto ...	... "	8	0
Crest and Monogram ...	... "	10	0
Monograms only ...	... "	5	0
Address, one line, any style	... "	3	8
Address, two lines, any style	... "	5	0

Sketches are only charged when a Die is not ordered. Best workmanship guaranteed.

Relief Stamping and Embossing.

Note Paper or Envelopes, plain relief, per 100 impressions ...	0	4
Note Paper or Envelopes, any one colour, per 100 impressions ...	0	8
Note Paper or Envelopes, Gold, Silver or Bronze, per 100 impressions ...	2	0

Visiting Cards, Plates and Printing.

100 Gentlemen's Cards, printed and plate engraved, one line ...	3	0
100 Ladies' Cards, printed and plate engraved, one line ...	4	0

Other lines, such as Address, Club, or Regiment, charged Re. 1-0 per line Extra. These rates are for thick or thin Cards.

Visiting Cards printed from Plates already engraved.

Gentlemen's Cards, printing and supplying 100 cards...	1	8
Ladies' Cards, printing and supplying 100 cards	2	0

Note Paper Stamped in Gold or Bronzes
and Illuminated in proper Colours.

High Class Printing.

Every description of Letterpress Printing undertaken and executed in best style at moderate prices.
Estimates and information on application.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,
BOOK-SELLERS, etc.,
BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the Premises, on TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.).

The Materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street Nos. 138-144; 136; 134 and 1-5, Case No. 235, 234, 233, Erskine Road.

Building Street Nos. 150-154, Case No. 471, Newrojee Hill.

MENESSE & Co.
BOMBAY, 14TH AUGUST, 1908.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TO INVESTORS AND CAPITALISTS.

Sale of the well-known building known as the Coronation Hotel at Deolali.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at the Sales Room, 21 Meadow Street, Fort, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 14th day of August, 1908, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), by order of the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Navabhai Nasserwanjee Patel and Jerbai Nasserwanjee Patel, under the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgagee, dated the 28th February 1905.

The buildings known as the Deolali Coronation Hotel.

The land contains 235 feet in length and 210 feet in breadth with two well built bungalows and well laid out garden. One bungalow contains eight and the other three bed-rooms, beside the drawing and dining rooms.

The land bears Collector's Survey No 101, Plot No. 1, and is bounded on the East by the Deolali-Nasik Road, on the West by the property of Baburao Mistry, on the North by the property of Khoja Ebrahim Rahimbhai, and on the South by the property of Nowroji Mody.

Further particulars and conditions of Sale may be obtained from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys to the mortgagee, 23 Church Gate Street, Fort, or from the Undersigned.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT KOLBHAT LANE, NEAR KALBADEVI.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in appeal from its Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Appeal No. 1304 of 1903.
Suit No. 423 of 1901.

Vasantrao Madhavrao.........................Appellant and Plaintiff.

vs.

Anandrao Gunpatrao and others...Respondents and Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Special Commissioner, appointed by the Consent Decree herein dated the 16th day of March, 1908, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. (Auctioneers), will put up for sale by Public Auction, the following immoveable properties on the day and at the time (S. T.) hereinafter mentioned. The sale of the property will be held at the premises.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTIES, LOT NO. 1.
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, 15th August, 1908, at 4 p.m.,

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax tenure with the chawls, messuages, tenements or dwellinghouses standing thereon, situate lying and being at Kolbhat Lane, known as Tara Naikin's Oart or Tellowdy, in the town, Island and Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,722 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 613, Collector's New No. 2852, Old Survey No. 2225 and New Survey No. 134 and assessed by the Bombay Municipality in its C Ward under Wards Nos. 3087 to 3092, 3094 (2) to 3099, and Street Nos. 1 to 10, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21-23, and bounded on or towards the North partly by the property of Purshotum Visram Mowji and partly by the property of the Confraternity of the Holy Rosary attached to the Cathedral de Esparance, on or towards the South by the Chewool Wady Road, on or towards the West by the property of Tookaram Javji Dadaji and others, and on or towards the East by the property of Shantaram Narayen and others, executors of the Will of Narayen Wasoodeo.

Further particulars and conditions of Sale may be obtained from Messrs. Bicknell, Mervanji and Romer, Attorneys to the Special Commissioner, No. 14K., Sirdar's Building, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, or from the Undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
BOMBAY, 14TH AUGUST, 1908.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE,
BOMBAY.

Positively ONE WEEK ONLY.
COMMENCING MONDAY, AUGUST 24TH.

MAURICE E. BANDMANN PRESENTS.
THE BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY.

MONDAY, August 24th.	"THE GIRLS of GOTHANBERG." From the Gaiety Theatre, London.
TUESDAY, August 25th.	THE STIRRING and AMUSING MUSICAL COMEDY. "A. Greek Slave."
WEDNESDAY, August 26th.	The Great Prince of Wales' Theatre London Success. "MISS HOOK of HOLLAND." Which ran for over 350 nights.
THURSDAY, August 27th.	The Great Daly's Theatre London Success. "LES MERVEILLENSES." or "The Lady Dandies."
FRIDAY, August 28th.	The Rage of London. "THE MERRY WIDOW." (Die Sustige Witwe).
SATURDAY, August 29th.	"THE THREE KISSES." The Great Apollo Theatre London Success.

POPULAR PRICES.—Stalls and Dress Circles (Reserved) Rs. 5. Circle Back Rows (Unreserved) Rs. 3. Pit Stalls (Unreserved) Rs. 2.
Gallery, Re. 1.
Boxes Rs. 50, Rs. 40, Rs. 30, Single Seats in Boxes, Rs. 10, Rs. 7-8 and Rs. 6.
Doors open 8-30. Commence 9-30.
Box Plan at Messrs. ROSE & Co.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 210,000

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40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.
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The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES STEUART,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Ye 24,000,000
RESERVED FUNDS	" 15,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien
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Chefoo
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Fengtien (Mukden)
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Shanghai
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LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

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CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

BABY IN AGONY FOR SIX MONTHS

Torturing Eczema Covered Head, Face, Neck, and Arms—Parents were in Despair, Fearing His Death or Lifelong Suffering—Condition was Pitiful—Baffled Treatment.

CURED IN THREE DAYS BY CUTICURA OINTMENT

"My little son's eczema started when he was seven weeks old, his head, face, shoulders, neck, and arms suddenly becoming red and rough, just the way one's hands turn if one dabbles in water a great deal. A doctor saw it was eczema, and did his best for six months, without avail. The child's condition went from bad to worse, the affected parts becoming one solid sore. He was a pitiable sight, crying nearly all the time and quite exhausting himself in his efforts to allay his torturing skin by rubbing and scratching. We were almost despairing, thinking it meant either death or lifelong suffering, but Cuticura Ointment was at last applied, and within a few hours Mrs. Cooper said she noticed a change for the better. After three days' treatment it was quite apparent that a complete cure had been effected. In a week his skin was perfectly clear. Really, I should never have believed it if I had not seen it myself. This was two years ago and my child has never had the slightest return of any skin irritation, and is now the perfect picture of health. I cannot too strongly express my gratitude for what the wonderful Cuticura has done for us. I am only too pleased to show the child to any one who calls to verify this marvellous cure. William Cooper, 246, Murchison Rd., Leyton, London, N. E., July 4, 1907."

Send to nearest depot for free Cuticura Book on Treatment of Skin Diseases.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap to Cleanse the Skin, Cuticura Ointment to Heal the Skin, and Cuticura Resolvent Pills (Chocolate Coated) to Purify the Blood. A Single Set often Cures. Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; South Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; India, B. K. Paul, Calcutta; U.S.A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

TO PARENTS.

CLARK'S LIST of BRITISH SCHOOLS, undertaking entire charge of Indian and Colonial Children, will be sent post free to all applicants.

ARTHUR W. CLARK,
29, Wellington Rd., Brighton, England.

"SPECIAL SHORT"
ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine.—G. D. Nariman, Hydrabad Deccan.

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. DR. O. S. writes from LONDON:—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Rs. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Oppt. "Bombay Club," Fort.

ARE YOU IN A HURRY?—We will hire you a car at a moment's notice. We undertake repairs. HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

AVAILABLE from 1st September—A COOL FLAT, Apollo Bunder, comprising large Drawing and Dining Rooms, and 3 large Bedrooms with Bathrooms attached. Rent moderate. Apply early Box No. 1512, care of the "Bombay Gazette"

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes, arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade. Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain. Share Lists and Rates of Exchange. List of Vessels in Great Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance Rs 15 Single copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office Green Street.

CANVASSERS REQUIRED, by an old established Company. Bombay only. Good Commission. Reply stating age, experience &c., to "R. E. O." Box No. 1475, care of "Bombay Gazette."

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W. care of this Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ENGINE & BOILER.—For Sale.—A Portable Loco Type Boiler, with Engine, in good working order, by Ransomes Head & Jefferies. Open to any examination by intending purchasers. Apply Box No 407, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 2, GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as sideboard, almira, cupboards, dressing, washhand and writing tables, chest-of-drawers, glass cupboard, large size iron-safe, cots, sofas.

1 Semigrand piano by Collard and Collard.

By order of the French Meath & Co. of London, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Edward Jones and Co., the undertakers of Bombay.

E. J. & Co. 113—3 cases, Hardware, Coffin Furniture and haberdasheries.

At 3 p. m.

Several gent's tricycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 light victoria.

The property of an English gentleman having no further use.

1 two-seated 7 h.-p. Vauchall motor car, with canopy, in running order.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Batha House, Middle Colaba, close to Post Office, on TUESDAY, the 18th August, 1908, at 2-30 p. m., the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, such as dining table and chairs, sideboard, dinner wagon, drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, lined silk tapestry, marble-topped tables and teapoys, cabinets, almiras, bedsteads, marble-topped dressing and washhand tables, chest of drawesr, revolving officer table, sweet-toned cottage piano, windproof lamps, table ornaments, etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

IMPORTANT TO WEALTHY PEOPLE.

AUCTION SALE of a very Valuable Diamond Ring.

Under instructions from the mortgagee, the Bank concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD, & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 24th August, 1908, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.,) at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Dayabhai Tepidas Vurjdas:—

1 precious diamond ring, of the first water, weighing about 15 carats or 16 rutties.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of Sale and the lot to be cleared within two days from the day of Sale.

The above will be on view 3 days before sale.

SALE OF Valuable piece of Land at Dhondi Road, in Deolali, suitable for Building purposes.

Under instruction from R. D. Sethna, Esquire, the Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Karmalli B. Sajan, an insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of August, 1908, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.,) at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, the right, title and interest of the insolvent in the following property:—

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land situate on the north side of Dhondi Road, at Deolali, near Nasik (being a portion of land situate at Tukdi and Pot-tukdi, Nasik Mouje, Sigwas Bowl in the Jewarat, bearing Bowla No. 270, Tike Mahsobashi, containing 15 1-2 bhigas and one guntha, Tax Rs. 5-3-3), admeasuring on the east about 390 feet, on the south about 155 feet, on the west by 400 feet, and on the north by 150 feet, making an area of about 2 3-4 bhigas and which is bounded on the east by the land and bungalow of Baliwala, on the south by Dhondi Road, on the west by the Dinna Villa Bungalow, and on the north by a water course.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.
BOMBAY, 14TH AUGUST, 1908.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF EMPTY CASES OF KEROSINE OIL WITH TINS.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 p. m. (Bombay Time), sell by Public Auction, at Belassis Bridge, Pipe Depot:—

710½ empty cases of kerosine oil with tins.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness.

SALE ON SATURDAY, the 15th August.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 15th August, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on Frere Road, behind the European General Hospital, No. 125, Rajapur Street, near Mama Building and opposite Messrs. Boyce and Co.'s Office, the very valuable and made to order household furniture, by Breslaner and others, rich glass and crockery-ware, one nearly new ebonised cottage piano, in excellent order, marble top table and teapoys, fancy cabinets, drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, lined silk Genco tapestry, chiffonniers, teapoys, single and double door almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, real fire-proof Chubb's safe on stand with Chubb's lock and key, Edison's Home Phonograph, rich platedware, new C. spring baba perambulator, carpets, teak-wood bed-stand, iron baba cot, chest-of-drawers, one sweet-toned cabinet organ, by S. Rose and Co., reclining sofas and chairs, folding cots, writing tables, fancy vases and ornaments, rich engraved silver plate, large salvers, glass door book-cases, filter, wearing apparels, one lot books, bicycles, copper cooking pots, &c., &c., the property of D. Stevens, Esqr., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable Bungalows at Poona.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay,
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 348 of 1899.

Keshrinath Gopinath and another...........Plaintiffs.

vs.

Dheenath Sitanath and others..................Defendants.

Under instruction of Messrs. Khanderao Moroji and Dattatraya L. Vaidya, the Special Commissioners appointed in this Suit by the Consent Order made therein on the 23rd day of July, 1900, and by virtue of the Consent Decree passed in this Suit on the 22nd day of November, 1907, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, of Bombay, will put up for sale by Public Auction, at Poona, on the premises, the following two properties, either in one lot or in separate two lots as may be found convenient, on SUNDAY, the 16th day of August, 1908, at the hour of 5 p.m. (Standard Time), in case the properties are sold in one lot or at the hours of 5 and 5-30 p.m. (Standard Time) respectively in case the same are sold in separate lots.

Schedule of Properties.

Lot No. 1 to be put up at 5 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground subject to the usual conditions of Government, together with the Bungalow, dwellinghouse, building or tenement and the outhouses standing thereon, situate lying and being at Elphinstone Road, in the Cantonment of Poona, in the Registration Subdistrict of Haveli, containing by admeasurement 5,900 square yards or thereabouts, bearing No. 10, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north by the property No. 9, Elphinstone Road, on or towards the south by the property No. 11 hereinafter secondly described, on or towards the east by the Elphinstone Road, and on or towards the west by the East Street.

Lot No. 2 to be put up at 5-30 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground subject to usual conditions of Government together with the bungalow, dwellinghouse, building or tenement and the outhouses standing thereon, situate lying and being at Elphinstone Road, in the cantonment at Poona in the Registration Subdistrict of Haveli containing by admeasurement 7194 square yards or thereabouts, and bearing No. 11 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north by the property No. 10 hereinbefore firstly described, on or towards the south by the Public Road, on or towards the east by the Elphinstone Road, and on or towards West by the East Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Special Commissioners, at their office No. 11, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.
BOMBAY, 14TH AUGUST, 1908.

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Loodiana............2124 Ross...............................M M & Co
Monsoori ......1735 Hanna ....B & P S N Co
Nowsel Bahr.. 178 Macoda ....Sultan of Muscat
Nawab..........2041 Benson ....T Morrison & Co
Oriental.........3085 Snow ....P & O Co
Okhia.........3436 Reddock...Rangoon ...14-8...M M & Co
Rahmani......1172 Geddie ....N F E & P S N Co
Shahalum ...1918 Davison M'tius Shah S N Co of India
Shah Ameer...1921 Ledbetter ...Shah S N Co of India
Singapore ...2936 Taylor ....K Nixon & Co
Sirsa........1675 Tipper ....M M & Co
Shah Nasir ...2555 Bevill ....Shah S N Co of India
Shah Najam....2751 Foster ...R A Willie...Shah S N Co
Scindia ....2050 Chidley ...Calcutta M M & Co
Spring burn...3175 Craith-Craite...........W & A G & Co
Shah Nawaz...2523 Baldwin...Shah ....Shah S N Co
Virawa........2116 Carre...Calcutta...M Mackenzie & Co
Vadala............2264 Fenvre ....M M & Co
Warora ....2565 Shepherd ...Calcutta M M & Co
Xima .... 146 Mahomed........................Shah S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—August 13.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel. Ton. Capt. Dest. Date. Agents.
B H ndoo... 3156 Groves...Hull...22-8 Finlay Muir & Co
C & R Merton Hall.2777 Prowse Newport 28-8 K N & Co
D&E Devanha.4785 Hide.. Shanghai...18-8 ...P & O Co
H Naderi...1168 Gray...Busreh ......16-8 B & P S N Co
L Mahanadi..547 Ahmed..Repairing.. N F Bo S N Co Ld
M Alavi....2324 Hill ....Jeddah.....4-9 B & P S N Co
N Warturm 3127 Fdumall Hamburg 25-8 W & A G & Co
O Ahmadi...1540 Hughes R.S. Ports...25-8 B & P S N Co
P Umzumbi 2138 Miller M'borough 24-8 W & A G & Co

Offside L

Sabarmati.324 Mahomed...Repairing N F Bo S N Co Ld

Dock Gate.

Sofala ....3436 Bobb......Calcutta...16-8 M M & Co

M W P D

Satrunji..........547 Hoosein...K'chi...14-8 Bo S N Co Ld
Courland ......760 Ebrahim...M'Goa 5-8 Bo S N Co Ld

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 City of Manchester 3562 Findlay.A'wp 25-8 K N & Co
2 Massilia 3250 Thomson L'pool 19-8 W & A G & Co
3 & Rubattino .2681 Mancini..Genoa.15-8,F R S N Co
4 Capri.2718.Pedone.Shanghai..17-8. F & R S N Co
5 Nowshera......1961 Moodie......N F......M M & Co
6 Chupra... 3954 Henderson Antwerp 12-8 M M & Co
7 Ras Issa 2442 Parett Hull 25-8 W & A Graham & Co
8 Totomi Maru.2464 Winekler.Kobe.17-8 N Y Kaisha
10&11 City of Paris 5909 Campbell L'pool 15-8 K N & Co
12 Persia ...4198 Haughton...London...15-8 P & O Co
15 Waroonga...1609 Bamber Busreh ...24-8 M M & Co

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Wednesday 12th August should be regarded as a full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	Pasha s .... Dumra s	Elliot .... Cole	Karachi Persian Gulf &c

The following vessels began to load on Thursday:—
Steamer Gerd, for Bangkok, &c.
„ Warturm, for Hamburg, &c.
„ Sydney, for Australia, &c.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line Steamer Clan Cameron, arrived at London on the morning of the 12th instant.

The P. & O. Co's. s. s. Caledonia, with the homeward Mails of the 8th instant arrived Aden at 12 30 p.m. on Thursday the 13th instant.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	From
26	Kintail	Calcutta
Aug.		
7	Lawoe	Colombo
7	Overdale	Calcutta
8	Clan Macfadyen	Galle
9	Norfolk	Calcutta
10	Tara	Rangoon
11	Pentakota	Negapatam

DAILY EXPORTS, AUGUST 13

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—76 bales wool, R Tatar; 53 cwt condiments, Merwanji Poonjiaji and Sons; 114 bales wool, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 30 bales wool, E M Ahomed; 50 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 15 bales wool, M Ramgopal; 20 bales wool, L Tricomji; 55 bales wool, J Karra; 50 bales wool, L Pudumsey.

City of Paris s—23 bales wool, C Balkisondas.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—2,000 cwt myrabollams, G Madhowji and Co; 2 cases tortoise shell, B E Passaya; 27 bales silkwaste, Cox and Co; 5 bales hides, Ewart Latham and Co; 2,000 cwt castorseed, Ralli Brothers; 8 cwt ivory, K N Maini and Co.

Umzumbi s—27 cwt indigo, F Khoopchund; 6,000 cwt castorseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Hindoo s—6,000 cwt bone meal, R Kaderbhoy; 1,000 cwt cottonseed and 10,000 cwt castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

Ras Issa s—1,650 cwt myrabollams, G Madhowji and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

City of Manchester s—1,996 cwt rapeseed, J Fachiri; 800 cwt horns, E Mahomed.

FOR HAMBURG.

Omzumbi s—3,001 cwt poppyseed, D Sassoon and Co; 204 cwt gum, Jethabhoy.

FOR ANTWERP.

Ras Issa s—115 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

City of Manchester s—100 bales sawri cotton, A Moritz and Co; 50 bales hemp, E Oomersey; 110 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—2 cases Carpets and 3 cases screens etc., B Goris and Co.

FOR MELBOURNE.

Sydney s—100 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Devanha s—107 cwt cloves, A H Mowji and Co; 42 cwt kismis, M H E Ellias; 100 bales piecegoods, E D Sassoon and Co; 16 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Devanha s—361 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co; 50 bales twist, Framji Sons and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Totomi Maru s—46 cwt cloves, A H Mowji and Co; 300 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Totomi Maru s—200 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcement of Births, Marriages, Deaths, and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

FRAMJEE—August 11, in London, Kaikhusro Dossabhoy Framjee, second son of the late Dossabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., aged 43 years. (By cable).

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BERNAYS—August 9, at Madura, the wife of G. H. Bernays, Indian Police, of a daughter.

BERRIE—August 8, at Quetta, Baluchistan, the wife of Mr. J. G. Berrie, Indian Telegraph Department, of a daughter.

LOVEDAY—August 2, at Simla, the wife of Captain F. W. Loveday, R.G.A., of a daughter.

MUSPRATT.—July 29, at Quetta, the wife of Captain V. E. Muspratt, 30th Lancers, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

KNECHT—PAUL—July St. John in the Wilderness, Naini Tal, L. W. Knecht, to L. Paul, widow of C.B.D. Paul, Dist. Traffic Supdt., B. & N.-W. Ry.

DEATHS.

HAMILTON—August 10, at Waltair, very suddenly, Nathaniel Alexander Wentworth Hamilton, Post Officer, Vizagapatam.

HURLEY—August 9, at North Georgetown, Madras, James Joseph Hurley, Head Examiner, Madras Mail, aged 48.

NANGLE—August 5, at Secunderabad, Maud Isabella Nanny, the infant daughter of Captain and Mrs. Nangle, 96th Berar Infantry, aged 4 months.

H. T. BINKS.
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

CHIRETTONES.
EVERYBODY'S TONIC.
(BETTER THAN QUININE.)
Purely Vegetable.
The Wonderful Tonic and bracing effect of Chirettones, are felt after the first few doses.
If you cannot Eat,
TAKE CHIRETTONES.
If you have Fever,
TAKE CHIRETTONES.
If you have Liver,
TAKE CHIRETTONES.
If you have Indigestion,
TAKE CHIRETTONES.
If you have Neuralgia,
TAKE CHIRETTONES.
If you Want a Tonic,
TAKE CHIRETTONES.
Re. 1 per box of 100, delivery anywhere in India.
The cheapest and most effective Tonic yet discovered.
Kemp & Co Ld.
THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.
When passing our Fort Establishment, notice the exhibit in one of our windows.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 20m.; Sun sets, 7h. 7m.; High water, 1-25m., 1-1a.; Low water, 6-24m., 7-13a.

P. and O. steamer "Oceana," with English mails of 31st July, due to arrive at 6 a. m.

Football, the Harwood League matches.

Phases of the Moon.—Aug 19th, Last Quarter, 2h. 55·5m. a. m.; Aug. 26th. New Moon, 4h. 28·9m. a.m.; Aug. 12th, in Perigee, 3h. a. m.; Aug. 26th, Apogee, 11h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Saturday, August 15.—Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana "A" Team vs. B. B. and C. I. Railway. "B" Team vs. R. I. L. I. Sun rises, 6h. 20m.; Sun sets, 7h. 7m.; High water, 1-13m., 1-42a.; Low water, 7-11m., 7-56a.

Sunday August 16.—9th Sunday, after Trinity. Cricket: Parsi Gymkhana vs. Hindu Gymkhana, Parsi Gymkhana Ground. Sun rises, 6h, 20m.; Sun sets, 7h. 6m.; High water, 2-2m., 2-24a. Low water, 7-57m., 8-40a.

Monday, August 17.—Breul's Cawnpore Cotton Pressing Company, Macmillan Building, 3-45 p. m. Khangaum Cotton Pressing Company, Macmillan Building, 3-15 p. m. Jam Shri Ranjitsinghji S. and W. Mills, Whiteaway Laidlaw Buildings, 3-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 20m. Sun sets, 7h. 6m.; High water, 2-54m., 3-8a. Low water; 8-43m., 9-27a.

Tuesday, August 18.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 21m.; Sun sets, 7h. 5m.; High water, 3-52m., 3-55a.; Low water, 9-36m., 10-20a.

Wednesday, August 19.—Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana "A" Team vs. Poona, home. "B" Team vs. Customs, away. Bombay Gymkhana Mounted Sports, 5-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 21m.; Sun sets, 7h. 4m.; High water, 5-2m., 4-48a. Low water, 10-53m.; 11-24a.

Thursday, August 20.—Cricket, Bombay Gymkhana "A" Team vs. Poona, home. Sun rises, 6h. 21m.; Sun sets, 7h. 3m.; High water, 6-28m., 5-55a. Low water, 0-34a.

Theft at Hornby Road.—Mr. Cursetji Framji, a Parsi, has reported to the Police the theft of six silver watches, two gold watches and some articles of jewellery from a show-case in his office, on the Hornby Road, on Tuesday afternoon.

Drowned in the Sea.—The dead body of one Nathu Karbu, a Hindu, about 30 years old, was found floating off the steps at Ballard Pier, on Wednesday evening. It is believed that the deceased was drowned in the sea on the Cocoanut day while attempting to secure the cocoanuts, which were offered to the sea on that day.

Band at the Yacht Club.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. T. H. Maloy, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day:

Ialon Mazurka......	The Squirrel............	Eilenberg
Selection	The Girl from Kays...	Caryll
Polka (Piccolo Solo)	Lilliputian	Brewer
Fantasie	Der Bajazzo-Pagliacci	R. Leoncavallo
Valse..................	La Lettre de Manon...	Gillet
Oriental Scene......	Dervish Chorus	Sebeck

Meeting at Bhavnagar—A public gathering was held in the spacious hall of Sheth Harjibhai Jamal School in honour of the visit of Sheth Molubhai Kanji of Madagasker. At the invitation of Sheth Aladin and Mr. Mahomedalli Judge, a number of Hindu and Mahomedan gentlemen and several State Officers attended. Mr. Murarji Anandji Tana, the Personal Assistant to the Dewan Saheb presided. An address printed on silk and placed in a beautiful silver casket was presented to this benevolent Sheth Molubhaj who has done many charities in the cause of the Shia Ashnashary community and Moslem religion, and prizes were distributed to the boys and girls of the Madressa and School. The president Mr. Tana made an eloquent speech suited to the occasion. With a vote of thanks to him and and those present, proposed by Mr. Nathani, the proceedings terminated.

BANDMANN COMEDY COMPANY

Bombay theatre-goers will be pleased to hear that Miss Florence Hamer has decided to revisit Bombay with Mr. Bandmann's new Company, which will make its first appearance in Bombay on September 25th. The new Company includes three London actors of recognised ability, viz., Messrs. Douglas, Gordon, Chas. Vane and Douglas Vigours. Mr. Bandmann has also tempted one of the best known stage managers and play producers at home to come out East for a tour—Mr. Thomas Sidney. The Company consist of ten gentlemen and ten ladies, including Miss Florence Hamer and the clever child actress Dutchie Forsyth. The special star of the tour will undoubtedly be the classical dancing of Miss Blanche Vanden who has been creating something of a sensation in London and on the Continent with the her tragical "Salome" dance. It is also probable that the F. R. Benson Shakespearian Co. will tour over the Eastern Circuit under Mr. Bandmann's management. Lovers of the Stratford Bard in India will no doubt give a hearty welcome to this Company which has a reputation throughout England for its histrionic powers. Mr. Bandmann himself tours with the Comedy Company, which leaves London for Gibraltar on August 14th, thence to Cairo, leaving Port Said by the "Arabia" on September 16th for Bombay. The new tem-porary home of the Bombay Bandmann Cos., will be opened on September 25th with the new repertoire.

BEER! LOVELY BEER!

The agency for a delightful Austrian Beer has just been added to the business of R. Ditmar, of this City, the well known Lamp and Glassware people, who have acquired a great name for the quality and moderate prices of their supplies. The new Beer, which is known as the "Regina Pilsener Brand," comes from the famous Senosetsch Brewery, near Trieste. According to those who have given it a trial, it is a peculiarly light and refreshing beverage, which both satiates and creates thirst—the latter on the principle of the appetite growing with the good things it feeds on! It is also pronounced to be free from all injurious ingredients, and "a healthy drink, pleasant to the taste," is the verdict of all who have given it a trial. The firm of R. Ditmar, of Esplanade Road, are the Sole Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon.

INDIAN CROP REPORTS.

COTTON CROP OUDH.

(Note—On an average of the five years ending 1906-07 the area under cotton in the United Provinces has represented some 6·2 per cent. of the total area under the crop in India.)

In the chief cotton growing divisions good rain fell early in July. In canal districts sowings of cotton began at the usual time *i. e.*, in May or early in June with the help of irrigation; elsewhere they commenced in the first week of July and were a little late. Germination has been good and weeding is being properly done. According to the reports of selected land-owners the area placed under cotton this year is likely to be substantially in excess of the last year's area in most districts. Estimates prepared on the basis of these reports indicate an area of 15,65,000 acres or eight per cent. in excess of last year's actual figures (14,42.816 acres); experience suggests that the area sown will work out somewhat above this estimate, and it may be expected to approximate to 15,85,000 acres.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 14th August.

316.—Detail for the week ending 15th instant:—

To-day Friday, 14th inst—"K" Coy. (John Connon School) Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-50 p. m.

317.—Signalling.—Volunteers of all ranks wishing to go through a course of Army Signalling are requested to submit their names to the Adjutant by the 20th instant. If sufficient members register, a course of instruction will be started early.

318.—Enrolments.—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to Companies as follows:—

No. 5072 Vol. E. V. D. Chislett, "C" Company.
No. 6456 Vol. S. B. Abraham, "F" Company.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

Mr. Thomas Wish, who has died at Loxbrook, Broad-clyst, was for over fifty years a tenant of Sir Thomas Acland, and was also the oldest member of an organisation locally known as "The Eight Men," having been elected in 1851. The origin of "The Eight Men" cannot be traced, but the society was certainly in existence as far back as the sixteenth century. They form a self-elective authority for dealing with parochial charities, almshouses, and "poor's lands," which are let and the rents distributed. They also exercise the right of presentation to the living of Netherexe.

M. Simyan, French Under-Secretary for Posts and Telegraphs, has been interviewed with reference to postal and telophone rates between France and Great Britain. He stated that the Budgets of both countries stood, for the present, in the way of the establishment of penny postage, but said negotiations would be continued with a view to the reduction of the letter rate to fifteen centimes (three half-pence). M. Simyan announced that the trunk telephone rate between Paris and London would shortly be reduced to five francs, half the present charge.

HOW TO KEEP.COOL
We recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.
A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a lasting sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical.
See that "Condy's Fluid" is on the label. Sold by all Chemists.
Condy's Fluid is guaranteed to contain NO Permanganate of Potash.
Condy's, Goswell Rd., London, Eng.

THE WEATHER.

[By Telegraph.]

SIMLA, August 13.

The depression, which was in the North of the Bay, yesterday, is now close to Saugor Island and although very concentrated, is of only slight intensity. This has been the cause of moderate to heavy rain in Orissa and on the Coast of the Sunderbunds; but, otherwise, it has not given any appreciable rainfall.

The rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Rajputana, Guzarat, the Eastern half of the Central Provinces and on the West Coast of the Peninsula, and local in Upper Burma, the United Provinces, East and North Punjab and Central India, while there have been only isolated falls in the North-East India, except in the vicinity of the depression.

The principal rainfall amounts are:—Myitkyina and Cuttack, three inches; Saugor Island, four inches; Barisal and False Point, one and a half inches; Murree, one inch; Jaipur, one and a half inches; Mount Abu, three inches; Sholapur, one inch.

Skies are heavily clouded in the Central parts of the country, Orissa and Bengal, but clear, or only lightly clouded, in other parts of North-East India and in the Indus Valley; humidity is generally in excess in North-West India; temperature is in defect in the Punjab.

Forecast:—Nearly general rain is probable in Lower Burma, Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Rajputana, and on the West Coast of the Peninsula, local rain in Upper Burma, the United Provinces, East and North Punjab, Gujarat and the Central Provinces and isolated falls elsewhere.

August and September Monsoon Forecast—

For August and September the average rainfall over India is likely to terminate about the normal date.

It appears probable, that, in the course of this month, owing to a change of direction of travel of storms, from the Bay of Bengal, which correspondents with the advance of the season rainfall, conditions will improve in the East United Provinces and Bihar.

There is thus no sufficient reason to modify, materially. the anticipation of the total rainfall, as given in the forecast, issued in June last but it may be said that the prospects for monsoons, as a whole, has slightly improved.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 13th August was 29·806 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 7 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla	Esplanade	Fort	Colaba.
	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered........	56·65	52·98	52·36	40·45
Thursday, 13th August.....	0·48	0·58	0·77	0·21
Total......	57·13	53·56	53·13	40·66
Up to same date last year...	80·46	89·69	90·76	92·68

CUMBALLA HILL.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.

August 13.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1906.	Corpdg. Total 1907.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.
Cumballa Hill...	0·25	50·99	30·17	84·26

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following is the list of total rainfall gauged during the week ending Saturday, 8th August 1908:—

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Bandora	54	0	Wadhwan	...	...
Panjoo	37	51	Dabhoe	31	87
Vaiturana	35	76	Sevalia	25	69
Palghur	57	33	Godhra	28	22
Gholwad	39	50	Patri	20	52
Daman..............	65	67	Limkhera	27	62
Bulsar	57	1	Dohad	16	69
Navsari	46	87	Amargarh	18	56
Surat	36	84	Rutlam	13	4
Kim	29	16	Nagda	11	22
Broach..............	22	34	Rajpardi..........	27	28
Baroda..............	25	26	Badoli..........	45	63
Mehmadabad	22	5	Nandbar..........	10	86
Ahmedabad	20	94	Nardana..........	10	48
Viramgam	17	96			

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 13th AUGUST 1908.

Amritsar.—Weather unsettled. Cotton plants slightly damaged by two much rain. Food-grains doing well.

Hansi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants look well, but fine weather wanted for weeding. All crops doing well.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains doing well.

Delhi.—Break needed generally. All crops suffering from too much rain.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants want fine weather.

Cawnpore.—Cotton plants want fine weather. All crops doing well.

Beawar.—Looks like rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Amraoti.—Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing.

Khamgaon.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Cotton plants healthy and want fine weather. Cotton crop making good progress. Food-grains doing well.

Dhulia.—Continues cloudy. Sufficient rain fallen generally. Cotton plants flourishing. Crop prospects improving.

Jalgaon.—Looks like rain. Continues cloudy. Break needed generally. Cotton plants want fine weather and slightly damaged by too much rain. Cotton in high grounds doing well, but poor on low land. Food-grains suffering from too much rain.

Broach.—Cloudy, but no rain. Break needed generally.

Viramgam.—Looks like rain. Break needed generally.

Wadhwan.—Continues cloudy. More rain wanted generally. Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton crop accounts continue favourable.

Dholera.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton sowing begun.

Bhavnagar.—Looks like rain. Break needed generally. Cotton plants want fine weather.

Barsi.—Cloudy, but no rain.

Sholapur.—Showery. More rain wanted generally.

Hubli.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Wet here but dry in the surrounding districts. All crops doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Bellary.—Looks like clearing up. Food-grains sowing backward.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 13th AUGUST, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday the 13th August, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been general in the south-east and the extreme north; Sirsa has had 0·4 inch, Ambala 0·50 inch and Rawalpindi 0·80 inch. Skies have cleared in the south-west Punjab, but are moderately to heavily clouded over the rest of the division. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature has now become normal at Rawalpindi but is generally in slight to moderate defect elsewhere; the minimum is normal. Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly.

The United Provinces.—Light rain is reported from Allahabad. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average. Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly.

Sind and Rajputana.—General rain has fallen in Rajputana, the chief amount being 1·28 inch at Jaipur. Skies are heavily overcast in Rajputana but are only lightly clouded in Sind. Humidity is normal in Sind, but continues in excess in Rajputana. Maximum temperature is below the average except in Lower Sind where it is normal; the minimum is normal over the whole division. Winds are south-westerly or westerly.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been widespread but light, the largest amounts being 0·72 inch at Rajkot, 0·33 inch at Dwarka, 0·26 inch at Veraval. Skies are heavily clouded in Cutch and parts of Gujarat, Kathiawar and West Central India but are moderately so elsewhere. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air and temperature is generally normal. Winds are south-westerly to west-north-westerly.

The Central Provinces.—Local rain has fallen, the only amount of importance being 0·32 inch at Jubbulpore and 0·27 inch at Raipur. Skies continue moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is generally normal. Maximum temperature has fallen in the south and is now 6° to 3° in defect at Nagpur, Chanda and Raipur; the minimum is normal at all stations. Winds are south-westerly to westerly.

The Konkan.—General rain has fallen; Bombay records 0·21 inch, Ratnagiri 0-93 inch, Marmugao 0·22 inch and Karwar 0·90 inch. Cloud has increased except at Mormugao where it is only moderate but skies are elsewhere heavily clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average. Winds are west-south- westerly.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been local in the Deccan; Belgaum has received 0·36 inch, Sholapur 0·92 inch, and Poona 0·19 inch. Skies are generally heavily clouded. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is lower than usual at Hyderabad and Sholapur but normal elsewhere; the minimum is normal over the whole division. Winds are south- westerly.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been general on the West Coast, in Kathiawar, Gujarat and Rajputana, but the falls have not been heavy. Skies are also clearing in Malabar.

Nearly general rain is probable in the Konkan, Rajputana and Gujarat, local rain in Central Provinces, Malabar and Kathiawar. A few falls may occur in the Deccan.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended in Thursday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (12th)	97·6	91·0	...	0·00
Jask	92·3	84·8	...	0·00
Muskat (12th)..............	83·3	77·6	...	0·00
Multan..............	95·8	81·0	...	5·05
Rawalpindi	90·9	72·6	0·80	23·87
Lahore	90·4	78.2	...	21·33
Sirsa..............	88·3	76·6	0·47	16·86
Ambala	88·5	77·5	0·50	12·04
Delhi	89·2	80·2	0·08	27·67
Agra..............	90·0	80·0	...	22·70
Mainpuri..............	90·3	?	...	16·55
Jhansi	86·5	78·0	...	17·54
Cawnpore	89·9	79·0	0·01	13·99
Allahabad	91·6	77·0	0·10	18·74
Jacobabad	100·1	84·3	...	2·40
Karachi	89·5	78·5	...	5·17
Ajmer	81·4	74·7	0·17	?
Jaipur	85·2	76·1	1·28	18·92
Kotah	85·5	76·6	0·19	30·81
Bhuj..............	83·1	76·5	0·11	8·94
Dwarka	84·3	76·2	0·33	10·87
Veraval	81·2	77·8	0·26	19·22
Rajkot	82·4	74·2	0·72	15·72
Bhavnagar Para..............	90·6	76·0	0·12	19·61
Surat	85·1	75·6	0·13	38·06
Ahmedabad..............	88·6	76·7	0·10	23·16
Deesa	85·8	75·4	0·10	31·11
Neemuch..............	83·5	73·2	...	18·89
Indore	81·1	72·1	0·13	20·41
Jubbulpore	87·0	74·8	0·32	35·26
Saugor..............	88·6	74·0	0·03	22·61
Hoshangabad	84·6	74·4	0·09	22·73
Khandwa..............	86·2	75·1	...	13·45
Akola	85·2	73·6	...	22·04
Amraoti	82·8	72·3	...	19·82
Nagpur..............	79·6	73·6	0·14	?
Chanda	82·0	74·5	0·05	41·75
Raipur	77·7	71·6	0·27	29·78
Bombay	84·1	77·2	0·21	40·66
Ratnagiri..............	83·8	74·9	0·83	63·34
Mormugao	83·5	75·2	0·22	94·31
Karwar	82·8	?	0·90	119·57
Malegaon..............	88·4	74·1	...	8·90
Ahmednagar	85·9	70·5	0·01	6·40
Poona	80·5	69·8	0·19	9·89
Sholapur	83·8	71·4	0·92	8·83
Bijapur	87·2	70·7	...	3·91
Belgaum	75·3	67·1	0·36	46·81
Aurangabad..............	86·7	68·7	0·02	11·54
Nizamabad (Indur)	87·9	73·2	...	27·51
Hyderabad	77·3	71·2	0·07	13·70
Mangalore	81·7	74·4	0·74	124·34
Calicut..............	80·3	73·6	0·66	84·81
Cochin	84·2	75·8	0·07	62·96
Colombo	85·5	77·5	...	7·56
Masulipatam	86·3	78·1	...	10·65
Bellary	91·0	74·8	...	1·69
Cuddapah	96·2	76·1	0·16	3·99
Madras..............	96·5	78·0	0·15	5·19
Bangalore	81·3	64,3	0·11	5·99
Coimbatore	88·4	73·8	...	1·89
Trichinopoly	98·6	76·8	...	3·01
Negapatam	96·9	79·0	...	6·18

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Bombay "Government Gazette," August 13).

Mr Sayaji Shivaji Poredi, City Magistrate of the First Class, Belgaum, to exercise the powers contemplated in section 8 (1) of the Reformatory School Act.

Mr Frank Rodrigues, Third Grade Deputy Superintendent of Police, Sholapur, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 17th July or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. Sadashiv Vithal Pagnis, on relief by Mr. Abdul Rashid Khan, to be Deputy Superintendent of Police, Sholapur, vice Mr. Frank Rodrigues proceeding on leave.

The Governor is pleased to make the following appointments of First Class Subordinate Judges vice Messrs. Raghavendra Ramchandra Gangolli and Vaman Mahadeo Bodas, retired:—Vice Mr Raghavendra Ramchandra Gangolli, Mr Jehangir Edalji Modi to be a First Class, First Grade, Subordinate Judge, Mr Chimanlal Lallubhai Vakil to be a First Class, Second Grade, Subordinate Judge, Mr. Damodar Waman Bhat to be a First Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge, Vice Mr Vaman Mahadeo Bodas, Mr Viswanath Vaikunath Wagh to be a First Class, First Grade, Subordinate Judge, Mr Raghunath Gangadhar Bhadbhade to be a First Class, Second Grade, Subordinate Judge, Mr. Ramchandra Daji Nagarkar to be a First Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge.

Mr Vaman Narayan Barve to be Deputy Superintendent of Police, Sholapur, and to do duty temporarily in the office of the Inspector-General of Police.

Mr Ramchandra Ballal Phansalkar, Mamlatdar of Sangamner and Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Ahmednagar is invested with the power to order released convicts to notify residence.

Mr P R Mehta, M R A C., Assistant Survey Settlement Officer of the Talukdari Estates Revenue Survey, to be an officer who is authorized to receive and deal with applications for partition under Part III of the Gujarat Talukdars' Act, 1888, including any which may be referred to him for disposal by the Talukdari Settlement Officer.

Mr Krishnaji Balavant Moghe, Huzur Deputy Collector, Belgaum, is allowed privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough for nine months.

Granting privilege leave for 21 days to Mr C J Hassoti, L C E, Executive Engineer, and appointing Mr N Narasimiengar, L C E, Assistant Engineer, to act as Executive Engineer, Kaira and Panch Mahals District, vice Mr Hansoti or until further orders, are cancelled.

Mr L M Bose, M Inst. C E, Executive Engineer, is appointed to hold charge of the Special Duty Gujarat Surveys District, in addition to his own duties as Executive Engineer, Special Duty Irrigation Surveys District, pending the return from privilege leave of Mr P N Natesh Ayyar, L C E, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporary rank, or until further orders.

Mr. Sadashiv Sitaram Dikshit, L L B, is admitted as a Vakil of the High Court.

Mr. Hari Keshav Patvardhan, B A, LL B, is admitted as a Vakil of the High Court.

Mr Shridhar Vishnu Kathavate, B A, Head Clerk to the Collector of Broach, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar and Chitnis to the Collector during the absence of Mr Dossabhai Manekji Kothawalla on privilege leave for one month or pending further orders.

Mr Bomanji Pestonji, Head Karkun, Broach, is appointed to act as Mamladar of Amod during the absence of Mr Balwantrai Chandulal Desai on privilege leave for one month and a half or pending further orders.

Mr Rangildas Girdharlal Mehta, Probationary Mamlatdar, is confirmed as Mamlatdar.

Mr H Venkatrao, B A, Special Head Karkun on Rs 80, taluka Indi in the Bijapur District, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Bagalkot in that district during the absence on one month's privilege leave from the afternoon of 16th July of Mr. Subrao Venkatesh Yatgiri. the permanent incumbent.

Mr A N Forage, District Excise Inspector, Baramati-Indapur Range, Poona District, on Rs. 200, was granted two months' leave on medical certificate with effect from the 21st May, and Mr S K Kumthekar, Sub-Inspector, Poona City and Cantonment, on Rs. 50, appointed to act for him with effect from the 6th June.

Lieutenant-Colonel H C Arnim, D P H, I M S, and Major H A F Knapton, I M S, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Central Registration District, on 3rd August.

Amrit Govind, Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Sinnar and Igatpuri Talukas, Nasik Zilla, was granted privilege leave from 6th April to 30th June, and Candidates Vishwanath Vishnu Smarth and Balkrishna Mahadeo Kelkar were appointed to act for him from 5th to 11th April and from 18th April to 30th June inclusive respectively.

Atmaram Laxman, Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Niphad and Dindori Talukas, Nasik Zilla, was granted privilege leave from 10th May to 9th July inclusive, and Damodar Mahadeo, Candidate Vaccinator, Nasik Zilla, S D, was appointed to act for him from 16th May.

Purshotam Moreshwar, Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Dhulia Taluka Khandesh Zilla, is transferred to Salsette Taluka, Thana Zilla, with effect from 12th April.

Shivaram Ganesh, Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Bhadgaon Taluka, Khandesh Zilla, is transferred to Pimpalner Taluka with effect from 24th May.

Vishnu Vithal, Candidate Vaccinator, Khandesh Zilla, W D, is appointed Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Bhadgaon Taluka, on probation for one year, with effect from 18th May vice Totaram Babaji, promoted.

Abdullah Haji Mahomed Shaik, Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Karachi Zilla, is granted privilege leave from 1st July to 14th August inclusive, and Candidate Lachiram Newandrai is appointed to act for him.

The following appointments of Clerks of the Courts are made with effect from the 20th August:—Mr. Ramchandra Balwant Paranjpe to be Clerk of the Court, of the Subordinate Judge's Court Wai, vice Mr. Madhav Vinyak Kanitkar permitted to retire. Mr. Keshav Balkrishna Sapre to be Clerk of the Court of the Subordinate Judge's Court, Dahiwadi, vice Mr. Ramchandra Balwant Paranjpe transferred.

Mr. Balkrishna Vithal Karnik is appointed to act as Clerk of the Court, Bhiwandi, vice Mr. Laxman Waman Bapat, proceeded on privilege leave.

Mr. Shankar Govind Kharkar, Subordinate Judge Pen, was granted privilege leave from 4th June to 3rd July both days inclusive.

Messrs F C Griffith and J K N Kabraji respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the District Superintendent of Police, Kolaba, on the 1st August.

Mr G Wiles, I C S, delivered over and Mr D M Patwardhan, B A received charge of the Assistant Collector, Panch Mahals, on the 29th July.

Messrs K S Yardi, B A and V G Rede respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the District Inspector of Land Records and Agriculture on the 1st August.

Mr. Morarji Kuverji Mehta is appointed to be a nominated member of the Taluka Local Board of Mehmadabad in the Kaira District vice Mr. Ranchhedbhai Valavbhai, resigned.

Mr. P. A. Edwards, Locomotive Superintendent, is nominated a councillor of the Bhusaval Municipality in the East Khandesh District vice Mr. H. G. Keily, resigned.

Candidate Bhikaji Narhar was appointed substantive "pro tem." Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Dhulia Taluka, Khandesh Zilla, from 3rd to 20th April.

Candidate Gopal Laxman was appointed substantive "pro tem." First Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Pimpalner Taluka, Khandesh Zilla, with effect from 26th February to 23rd May inclusive.

Candidate Trimbak Raghunath Joshi is appointed substantive "pro tem." Candidate Vaccinator, Khandesh Zilla, W D, from 13th May.

Raoji Vishwanath, Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Igatpuri Taluka, Nasik Zilla, was granted privilege leave from 21st June to 20th July inclusive, and Candidate Vaccinator Shankar Vishnu Gokhale was appointed to act for him.

Baji Saduji, First Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Athni Taluka, W D, Belgaum Zilla, is appointed substantive "pro tem." Third Grade Inspector of Sanitation and Vaccination, Dharwar Zilla, S D, with effect from 1st July.

Ramchandra Mahadeo, Acting First Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Karajgi Taluka, Dharwar Zilla, is appointed Acting First Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Athni Taluka, W D Belgaum Zilla, with effect from 2nd July.

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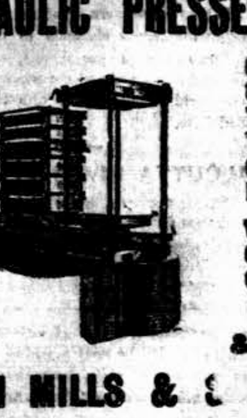

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CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

FOLK-LORE EAST AND WEST.

The "MADRAS MAIL"—(H. H.)—One of the qualities which go to make up that fascination which India exercises over all who approach her is the prevalence among her people of modes of thought belonging to the older world. At Home, we should have to go a long and weary way before we found any one practising magical rites to cure disease or propitiate the mysterious Fortune which seems to control human circumstances. In England these rites have been forgotten, and survive only in curious relics which the observant alone notice and which the learned alone can trace to their real origin. But throughout the Eastern world, wherever it is uninfluenced by Western philosophy and ideas, wizard and magician still exercise their old dominion over men. When we trace out their customs and ebliefs we see the proverb of common humanity again exemplified. They are still doing what our ancestors used to do. If we lose sight of the close resemblance which exists between Indian folk-lore and our own, we rob the work of English antiquaries and Indian ethnographers alike of much of its profound interest.

It is a pity that this resemblance is not more frequently pointed out and emphasised. What an interesting chapter, for instance, might have been added to Mr. Thurston's no less valuable than delightful "Ethnographic Notes," suggesting the Western parallels to many of the customs and beliefs which he there describes. Coincidences in custom and belief are indeed more numerous than any but students of folk-lore would expect. One very striking example of this is connected with human sacrifice. A human sacrifice is supposed to be necessary to the proper completion of any large work, such as a great bridge or railway. Mr. Thurston tells us that the coolies working on the railway cutting at Cannanore attributed the death of several of their number by accident to the omission of this important preliminary; and when the Madras Museum was being built the work people, in the place of a human being, sacrificed a goat. Such details are interesting and remarkable in themselves, but they, become much more so when compared with their Western analogues. The root-idea of the sacrifice seems to have been to create a guardian spirit to keep off demons and to secure good luck. It was extremely common in mediæval Europe. Skeletons have often been found built into the foundations of old castles and even churches; and antiquaries tell us that they were human sacrifices. The same idea is contained in many legends, and no doubt the story of Romulus killing Remus while the walls of Rome were being built is another instance of the same thing. And the idea still survives. When a huge bridge was being built—in Germany, I believe—it happened that a great flood washed it down before it was finished. The workmen told the engineer in charge that this was because no one had been killed, in the course of its construction. When in England a tall building is being erected, if a workman falls and is killed, his companions may sometimes be heard to say:—"Oh, it will go all right now." Nay, what else is the derivation of our ceremonies in laying the foundation-stone of public buildings? Our battleships to-day are christened by breaking over them a bottle of champagne; but the champagne is only a modern substitute for red wine, and that itself is the natural substitute, like the turmeric paste smeared over a sacred stone by the way-side in India, for the more costly blood "which is the life."

Equally close similarities are offered by sympathetic magic. The idea of a mystical identity between similar objects is widespread. It even extends to pictures and photographs. The objection which many untaught Indians have to being photographed must be connected with this. They think that by means of the photograph you can put the evil eye on them whenever you please. Readers of Mr. Holman Hunt's Autobiography will remember that, when he was painting at Oosdoom, the Arabs believed that he meant to work enchantments on the place with the aid of his picture. However, the commonest form is the crude image of clay or wax. Mr. Thurston quotes a belief common in Malabar. You carve a wooden figure of your enemy, and inscribe on it his name with the date of his birth. Then you recite a "mantram" or spell, sacrifice a fowl, and bury the figure in glowing rice husk embers. The "pavai," a doll made of some plastic substance, is a favourite instrument of the South Indian sorcerer. He inserts a nail or pin in the place where he wishes his victim to be injured, and buries the "pavai." So long as the "pavai" is buried, the victim grows worse and worse. Indeed, his only chance is to find it, dig it up and extract the pin. There is an instance in which a servant found one of these images with fourteen nails in different parts of it, buried in his master's compound. These things may be strange to us, but they were familiar enough to our ancesters. The waxen doll was a regular instrument of mediæval wizards. So late as the middle of the eighteenth century, among the Welsh hills, witches made their images of clay and cast them into the flames, pierced them with nails, or made dolls of rags and burnt them while they uttered solemn curses.

Another form of the same sympathetic magic consists in sacrificing a living thing in the name of your enemy. An Indian rite is as follows:—The head of a fowl which has dark coloured flesh—typifying the powers of darkness and evil—is cut off and split. The name of the person to be injured is written on a piece of cadjan and inserted in the head. The head is then sewn up, wrapped in a certain fruit and deposited under the enemy's gate-way. Chance threw in my way a curious English analogue. Turning over the family papers of a friend, I found a manuscript book which, my friend said, had been written by his grandmother, a Yorkshire woman, about the beginning of the ninenteeth century. It consisted of a number of magic formulae, spells and curses, which must have lingered in the neighbourhood of her home, on the moors near Leeds. One of these contained instructions how to bring evil on an enemy. You took a pigeon—a fowl having dark-flesh, be it noted—and hung it up alive before a bright fire. Then, taking a knife, you cut its breast open, uttering the words;—"O God, do thou unto my enemy...(mentioning his name), even as I now do unto this pigeon; for as it is in my hands, either to kill or to keep alive, even so is he in thy hands, o God." And you concluded the ceremony with throwing the pigeon's heart into the fire.

It is not a strange thing how long the old primitive beliefs survive, how hard the primitive man and his barbaric customs die, even after centuries of civilisation. It is so everywhere. Indian sorcery not so much contributes new elements to our knowledge of folk-lore as fills in the details, and gives full meaning and vivid reality to ceremonies which the Western world knows only by dim tradition or in modified form.

CALCUTTA RIVER STEAMERS.

The "STATESMAN":—A correspondent writes calling attention to the attractions of a quite run on the Port Commissioners' new ferry steamers which travel between Chandpal Ghat, Shalimar, Kidderpore, the Howrah Ghat and other ghats above Howrah bridge. He very rightly points out that none of these river steamer services are as well advertised as they might be, and adds: In the early morning or quiet evening a trip in one of these boats is most refreshing. A cooling breeze, a pleasing motion, and a scene of ever-changing never-failing interest are the happy features of a trip that can be obtained at the small cost of four annas or less. On Sunday these steamers do not run. This seems a pity. They could on that day, and others too, meet a public need by making the Botanical Gardens more accessible to the residents of Calcutta, and by touching at Hastings and Prinsep's Ghats in addition to those which they now visit. To many people living on this side of the river the oposite bank is an unknown country; a visit to the Botanical Gardens is looked upon as a day's excursion. These fast steamers could take passagers there from Hastings or Prinsep's Ghat in a few minutes in the cool of the evening and allow them plenty of time to enjoy the beauty of the gardens before nightfall. The service is a good one as it is, and could certainly become more popular by some extension in this direction. And it is safe to assume that increased popularity would be followed by increased profits.

THE INSPECTION OF MINES IN BRITISH INDIA.

The "MADRAS MAIL":—In his Report upon the inspection of Mines in British India during 1907, Mr. J. R. R. Wilson, the Chief Inspector, who assumed office on the 8th January, thus refers to his predecessor, Mr. W. A. Pickering, who left India in September to resume his work as Inspector of Mines in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire:—"Though I have been but a few months in India, the time has been long enough for me to be assured that Mr. Pickering was held in the highest esteem wherever his duties carried him, and he has left the impress of his work and his methods of careful organisation on every hand." The Report is dated the 1st June, and that it has already been issued redounds to the credit of Mr. Wilson, who intends in future to try and make the statistics of the mines regulated by the Indian Mines Act complete and trustworthy, and to issue the Report at a much earlier date. During last year 151,983 people were employed in and about the mines regulated by the Act—viz., in pits or quarries more than 20 ft. deep—being an increase of 18 per cent. over 1906. This ratio of increase was slightly greater than in the preceding year, and "exhibits a very satisfactory state of progress," but the figures would certainly have been much larger had the supply of labour been equal to the demand. With reference to this important question Mr. Wilson writes:—"There is every sign that the industry is extending, and the labour difficulty will probably soon become acute. It apparently takes very little to frighten the native worker away from the mine, and it will become increasingly important for Mine Managers to study the prejudices and customs of those under their charge. The material at hand is very unformed; labour is not applied to the best advantage." The miner in his working place tears off the coal by sheer force, whereas he might be trained to considerably increase his output by the exercise of skill. As has been repeatedly pointed out, the industry is still in its infancy, and it requires no great prophetic power to discern that if success is not to lag behind the energy put into the undertakings, supervision must not only be more constant, but also more efficient."

As regards the output of minerals, we learn that the amount of coal produced in 1907 was 10,526,468 tons, compared with 9,112,663 tons in 1906, an increase of 15·51 per cent., of which 94·93 per cent. was raised in Bengal. In this connection we may mention that the total output of coal in the world is about 100 million tons, a quarter of which is raised in the United Kingdom and about 390 million tons in the United States. The average number of tons of coal raised annually per person employed is 349, while the Indian average is 102 tons. The highest average was 614 tons, in the United States, while the avarage for the United Kingdom was 289 tons, and in Japan 144 tons. Of manganese the output in 1907 was 642,082 tons (compared with 436,442 tons in 1906) of which 496,000 tons was raised in the Central Provinces, where about 15,000 coolies are employed in the mines, and where the rates of wage have advanced fully 50 per cent. within recent years. During the year there were 105 fatal accident, involving the loss of 122 lives, the death rate per 1,000 persons employed being ·80, as against ·82 in the previous year, a decrease which is regarded as "very satisfactory."

The extension of mining education in Bengal is engaging the attention of the authorities, and a regular course of lectures was commenced in November on the coal fields, and are being well attended, while the number of students taking the Mining Course at the Sibpur College is increasing. "A good sign," says Mr. Wilson, "is the demand in the coalfields for passed students, which is considerably greater than the supply. All those who obtain diplomas this year have positions with good prospects assured to them, and those too who may fail to secure the diploma have been spoken for." The Mining and Geological Institute of India made good progress during the year, the membership having increased by 51. "The Institute", says Mr. Wilson, "is still young and those who are responsible for its management must see that methods are adopted which will make only for its welfare. There have been several excellent papers read to the members during the year, but their value is considerably lessened by inadequate discussion. The chief value of a paper lies in the contributions which it draws from the members; and even the youngest may have had experience which will add to the sum of knowledge. If the Institute is to live this must be borne in mind."

In concluding his Report Mr. Wilson refers to the Edward Gold Medal, instituted by His Majesty the King Emperor, who desires to recognise and distinguish the many heroic acts performed by minors and quarrymen who endanger their own lives in saving or endeavouring to save the lives of other from perils in mines or quarries. "Only those intimately connected with mining operations know the risks which encompass the worker underground" says Mr. Wilson. "Perils by fire, water, deadly gases and the dreaded explosion of fire damp repeatedly find their heroes, whose deeds in the darkness of the mine so often remain unchronicled and unacknowledged. His Majesty's thoughtfulness in providing this new decoration has met with the greatest enthusiasm wherever mining is carried on. The first Edward Medal was bestowed upon a man with whom I am personally acquainted a Deputy in a Yorkshire Colliery. Brave deeds have been done in Indian mines, and the coveted decoration may some day adorn the neck of the native miner."

WITH reference to the project for establishing a Laboratory like that at Muktesar in the Madras Presidency, we learn that Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. Gunn and Mr. Aitchison, for the Civil Veterinary Department, have been carrying on experiments with a view to testing the susceptibility of the local hill cattle to rinderpest, and if these experiments are successful, it is probable that a large laboratory will be erected at Kodaikanal, where large tracts of excellent grazing land are available.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. Its toothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

The Bombay Season Reports for the week ending 11th August give the following details:—

AHMEDABAD.

Rain during week 6 inches 2 cents at Ahmedabad, in the district maximum 10 inches 87 cents at Dhandhuka, minimum 1 inch 14 cents at Gogha; for season 21 inches 59 cents at Ahmedabad, in the district maximum 31 inches 57 cents at Modāsa, minimum 15 inches 54 cents at Gogha. Rainfall excessive in some places. Break required. Sowing of cotton in progress in parts of Dhandhuka taluka and of sesamum commenced in Gogha petha. Sowing of bajri, jowari and cotton in progress in Viramgam taluka and Gogha petha and of sesamum in Modasa petha. Transplantation of rice commenced in parts of Viramgam and Parantij talukas; and of tobacco and rice in progress in Sanand taluka and of rice in Dholka taluka. Bajri and jowari in Daskroi, Dholka, Viramgam and Dhandhuka talukas, and bajri, jowari, cotton, rice and sesamum in Parantij taluka in good condition. Fodder and pasturage adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition. Drinking water-supply adequate.

PANCH MAHALS.

Rain during week 4 inches 66 cents at Godhra, in the district maximum 6 inches 1 cent at Kalol, minimum 1 inch 46 cents at Dohad; for season 29 inches 94 cents at Godhra, in the district maximum 32 inches 41 cents at Kalol, minimum 17 inches 55 cents at Dohad. Rainfall general and excessive throughout the district. Break needed. Sowing of sesamum and bajri in progress. Transplantation of rice in progress. Weeding in progress. Area sown normal except that sown with bajri and sesamum which is below normal owing to continued rain. Area under cotton in Kalol Mahal considerably increased and consequently that under cereals decreased. Standing crops of maize and bajri damaged by continued rain. Estimated outturn of maize is likely to be severely affected by continued downpour of rain; otherwise standing crops are in good condition. Caterpillars decreasing in numbers in Eastern Mahals. Fodder-supply good and sufficient.

BROACH.

Rain during week 1 inch 22 cents at Broach, in the district maximum 2 inches 3 cents at Hansot, minimum 1 inch 9 cents at Anklesvar; for season 21 inches 39 cents at Broach, in the district maximum 25 inches 25 cents at A'mod, minimum 14 inches 31 cents at Jambusar. Rainfall sufficient in all talukas. Transplantation of rice and weeding in progress. Standing cotton, rice, sesamum and bajri crops in good condition in all talukas. Early sown cotton washed away in low lying parts of Vagra taluka and its resowing retarded owing to continuous rainfall. Sowing of jowari pregress in Gogha petha and of cotton retarded in black soil in parts of Anklesvar taluka.

SURAT.

Rain during week 1 inch 9 cents at Surat, in the district maximum 3 inches 25 cents at Pardi, miuimum 95 cents at Olpad, 3 inches 37 cents at Dharampur, 3 inches 13 cents at Bansda, 1 inch 49 cents at Sachin; for season 37 inches 91 cents at Surat, in the district maximum 60 inches 48 cents at Pardi, minimum 33 inches 82 cents at Olpad, 67 inches 84 cents at Dharampur, 59 inches 32 cents at Bansda, 34 inches 82 cents at Sachin. Rainfall general and sufficient throughout the district and Native States, and break needed in Bardoli and Jalalpur talukas and Valod petha. Sowing in progress in parts of Chorasi, Olpad and Jalalpur talukas. Transplantation of rice completed in Bulsar and Olpad talukas Standing crops in good condition, everywhere but cotton suffering owing to excessive rain in parts of Bardoli, Olpad and Jalalpur talukas. Supply of fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock in good conditinn. Drinking water and water in irrigation wells sufficient. Irrigation tanks filled.

THANA.

Ran during week 4 inches 72 cents at Thana, in the district maximum 12 inches 67 cents at Vada, minimum 3 inches 18 cents at Mahim, 13 inches 93 cents at Jawhar; for season 66 inches 41 cents at Thana, in the district maximum 72 inches 69 cents at Vada, minimum 31 inches 39 cents at Dahanu, 84 inches 48 cents at Jawhar. Rainfall general good and beneficial. Standing garden crops in good condition. Transplantation completed in Kalyan and Salsette talukas and in progress elsewhere. Fodder adequate except in Umbargaon petha where it is inadequate and sold very dear; it is however being now supplemented by newly grown fodder.

KANARA.

Rain during week 9 inches 44 cents at Karwar, in the disrrict maximum 16 inches 63 cents at Siddapur, minimum 4 inches 59 cents at Mundgod; for season 115 inches 46 cents at Karwar, in the district maximum 140 inches 93 cents at Bhatkal, minimum 26 inches 95 cents at Mundgod. Rainfall more than sufficient in Karwar, Honavar, Siddapur and Yellapur talukas and Bhatkal petha and injurious to rice and garden crops in Siddapur and Yellapur talukas and Bhatkal petha. Rain still needed in Mundgod petha. Garden and sugar cane crops in good condition. Kharif sowing continues in parts of Aukola taluka and Supa petha. Transplantation and weeding continue. Area sown normal. Heavy rain injured rice crop in some low-lying and riverside lands in Karwar, Kumta, Honavar, Siddapur and Yellapur talukas and Bhatkal petha and betelnut crop in Honavar, Siddapur and Sirsi talukas.

EAST KHANDESH.

Rain during week 3 inches 56 cents at Jalgaon, in the district maximum 5 inches 17 cents at Jamner, minimum 2 inches 61 cents at Parola; for season 24 inches 68 cents at Jalgaon, in the district minimum 10 inches 39 cents at Chalisgaon. Rainfall general and sufficient. Sowing operations almost completed. Weeding in progress. Resowing of bajri in progress in places where it was formerly retarded owing to excessive moisture in Jalgaon taluka. Excessive rain slightly injured cotton crop in Bhusaval taluka. Germinated seedlings satisfactory and crops generally in good condition.

WEST KHANDESH.

Rain during week 1 inch 33 cents at Dhulia, in the district maximum 3 inches 78 cents at Shirpur, minimum 1 inch 49 cents at Sakri; for season 14 inches 55 cents at Dhulia, in the district maximum 26 inches 32 cents at Navapur, minimum 6 inches 44 cents at Sakri. Rainfall excellent. Sowing of bajri in progress. Standing crops in good condition except in Navapur petha where slightly damaged owing to excessive rain. Weeding in progress. Fodder-supply and agricultural stock sufficient.

NASIK.

Rain during week 1 inch 49 cents at Nasik, in the district maximum 14 inches 70 cents at Igatpuri, minimum 1 inch 2 cents at Baglan; for season 12 inches 81 cents at Nasik, in the district maximum 99 inches 71 cents at Igatpuri, minimum 5 inches 68 cents at Niphad. Rain sufficient for the present in all talukas except Niphad, Malegaon, Nandgaon and Baglan, where more rain still needed both for sowing purposes and the healthy and vigorous growth of green grass. Sowing of kharif crops nearly completed in almost all talukas except Kalvan where it is in progress. Bajri being sown in a few places of Nandgaon and Malegaon talukas where it was retarded for want of rain. Transplantation of rice and hill-millets in progress in parts of Igatpuri and Peint tulukas and completed in Nasik taluka. Weeding commenced. Young crops thriving. Fodder supply insufficient everywhere except in Kalvan where it is sufficient for the present. Green grass available everywhere but it is dear at Sinnar and Malegaon. Green grass at Yeola is not yet fit for grazing. Agricultural stock generally in fair condition except in Malegaon and Sinnar talukas where improving. Drinking water-supply sufficient. Water for irrigation generally sufficient.

AHMEDNAGAR.

Rain during week 2 inches 24 cents at Nagar, in the district minimum 70 cents at Karjat; for season maximum 12 inches 20 cents, minimum 4 inches 64 cents. Week's rainfall useful for seedlings. More rain needed for kharif sowing which is in progress. Fodder-supply inadequate. Supply of water insufficient in parts of Shrigonda, Karjat and Jamkhed talukas. Agricultural stock generally insufficient.

POONA.

Rain during week 3 inches 3 cents at Poona, in the district maximum 9 inches 38 cents at Paud, minimum 59 cents at Dhond; for season 11 inches 59 cents at Poona, in the district maximum 44 inches 9 cents at Paud, minimum 3 inches 84 cents at Sirur. Rainfall sufficient in the Maval and central portions of the district, but more rain needed in the eastern portion. Sowing and transplantation of kharif crops almost completed in the central and western portions of the district. Germinated seedlings in good condition. Fodder-supply sufficient except in Khed, Sirur, Junnar, Bhimthadi, and Indapur talukas. Agricultural stock in good condition but insufficient in Maval, Bhimthadi and Indapur talukas. Drinking water-supply, adequate except in parts of Bhimthadi and Indapur talukas. Water-supply, deficient in irrigation wells and channels.

SHOLAPUR.

Rain during week 1 inch 62 cents at Sholapur, in the district maximum 1 inch 36 cents at Barsi, minimum 66 cents at Karmala; for season 7 inches 91 cents at Sholapur, in the district maximum 8 inches 19 cents at Barsi, minimum 2 inches 11 cents at Sangola. Rainfall deficient throughout the district. More rain very urgently needed. Kharif sowing in progress in some places. Standing crops in gardens and irrigated lands as well as germinated kharif crops in good condition. Fodder-supply adequate but dear. Agricultural stock in fair condition, but generally insufficient. Supply of water for drinking has improved in Sholapur and Barsi talukas; elsewhere it is not adequate. Water for irrigation deficient.

SATARA.

Rain during week 5 inches 70 cents at Satara, in the district maximum 11 inches 7 cents at Javli, minimum 89 cents at Man; for season 27 inches 75 cents at Satara, in the district maximum 61 inches 41 cents at Javli, minimum 4 inches 69 cents at Man. Rain insufficient in Man taluka and parts of Aundh State. Kharif sowing almost completed. Incessant showers of rain have slightly damaged minor crops in Satara, Javli, Patan and Walva talukas. Agricultural stock insufficient in Khanapur and Khatav talukas.

BIJAPUR.

Rain during week 36 cents at Bijapur, in the district maximum 55 cents at Indi, minimum 19 cents at Bagevadi, 91 cents at Jath. 1 inch 41 cents at Daphlapur; for season 3 inches 95 cents at Bijapur, in the district maximum 5 inches 97 cents at Bilgi minimum 2 inches 42 cents at Badami. Kharif sowing retarded for want of rain. Germinated seedlings improved by slight rainfall of the week in parts of Indi, Badami and Bagalkot talukas and Daphlapur State and likely to wither elsewhere. Kharif sowing resumed in parts of Jath State. Seedlings damaged by insects in parts of Badami and Muddebihal talukas. Fodder-supply sufficient except in parts of Bijapur. Bagevadi, Hungund, Sindi and Muddebihal talukas and Jath and Daphlapur States. Agricultural stock sufficient. Cattle in good condition except in parts of Bagevadi taluka. Surplus cattle being sold in Bijapur taluka. Water-supply insufficient in parts of Indi, Badami, Sindgi, Hungund, Bagalkot, and Bijapur talukas and Jath State. Irrigation tanks dried up.

BELGAUM.

Rain during week 6 inches 50 cents at Belgaum in the district maximum 14 inches at Chandgad, minimum 85 cents at Gokak; for season 36 inches at Belgaum, in the district maximum 96 inches at Chandgad, minimum 5 inches 33 cents at A'thni. Rain excessive in Belgaum, Khanapur, Sampgaon and Chikodi talukas where weeding retarded and crops other than rice slightly damaged; rain beneficial and generally sufficient elsewhere except in eastern parts of the district which depend chiefly on the later rains. Break needed generally except in eastern parts of the district where more rain required for black soil lands. Standing crops in good condition except in Chikodi taluka where slightly damaged by excessive rain.

DHARWAR.

Rain during week 90 cents. at Dharwar, in the disrtrict maximum 1 inch 90 cents at Kod, minimum 2 cents at Gadag; for season 12 inches 56 cents at Dharwar, in the district maximum 18 inches 41 cents at Kalghatgi, minimum 2 inches 50 cents at Nargund. Rainfall of week insufficient and more rain badly needed in many talukas. Rice crop in good condition.

KATHIAWAR.

Rain during week 1 inch 34 cents at Rajkot, in the Agency maximum 13 inches 14 cents at Jamnagar, minimum 8 cents at Kundla; for season 14 inches 74 cents at Rajkot, in the Agency maximum 36 inches 38 cents at Jetpur, minimum 6 inches 17 cents at Umrala. Rainfall sufficient for sowing. Sowing of cotton and other crops completed. Weeding in progress. Supply of fodder and drinking water adequate. Agricultural stock adequate and generally in good condition. Water in irrigation tanks and wells sufficient.

BARODA.

Rain during week 3 inches 69 cents at Baroda, in the State maximum 3 inches 65 cents at Kadi, minimum 1 inch 74 cents at Amreli; for season 24 inches 97 cents at Baroda, in the State maximum 48 inches 56 cents at Navsari, minimum 13 inches 58 cents at Amreli. Rainfall sufficient. Sowing of bajri, cotton, jowari and pulse in progress in Navsari and Kadi divisions. Sowing of sesamum and transplantation of rice completed in some places. Lands being prepared for sesamum and other late monsoon crops in Mehsana and Sankheda mahals. Standing crops flourising and weeding and harrowing continue in Baroda, Amreli and Navsari divisions. Cotton crop suffered much owing to excessive and continuous rain in Savli and Vaghodia mahals and bajri in Mehsana, Kheralu and Kodinar mahals. Caterpillars have appeared in Atarsumba mahal.

PALANPUR.

Rain during week 7 inches 14 cents at Palanpur, in the Agency maximum 5 inches 28 cents at Varahi, minimum 2 inches 70 cents at Wav; for season 36 inches 10 cents at Palanpur, in the Agency maximum 26 inches 68 cents at Tharad, minimum 10 inches 27 cents at Varahi. Continuous rainfall in some parts of the Agency interferes with sowing and is injurious to seedlings. Break badly needed. Sowing of kharif crops in progress everywhere. Rice cultivation in progress, but jowari remains to be sown in Palanpur State. Bajri and minor crops sown in parts of Palanpur State. Supply of fodder and drinking water adequate. Supply of water for irrigation sufficient.

ODD DREAMS.

Breakfast-table talk is not, usually, worth recording: but when the subject of odd dreams cropped up this morning, it was really quite surprising how freely and brilliantly tongues began to wag. The last man down set the topic bowling by making the startling remark: "I dreamt just now that I was hanged"—and it was perhaps to stifle the detailed account of his experiences which he appeared to be keenly anxious to impart that every one began telling every one else about dreams.

"Shirley Brooks," said our host—who is quite an authority on 'Punch' editors, and has a wonderful store of 'Punch' jokes—"hardly ever went to sleep without having the oddest dreams: and I particularly remember one about a unique compliment which was paid by an angel to a lady. 'Madam,' said the angel, 'when Adam was made, all we angles thought that the work of creation was finished. We never imagined that the Creator would go on to produce a being so very like to ourselves.'

"Brooks," went on our host, "dreamt so many odd dreams that he made a point of recording them in his diary. Once he imagined that he was receiving a deputation from the lower orders, asking that public men might not quote Latin. Though he intended to give a very kind and respectful reply, what he said was that the Latin of the upper classes was only a sort of shibboleth, comparable to the utterly brutal language of the lower classes themselves.

"Many of the best things in 'Punch,'" our host continued, "have been the outcome of dreams. Keene's finest drawings appeared to him in visions Mark Lemon dreamt a play out of which he made two hundred pounds, though he caught a bad cold when he got out of bed to write it down; while Douglass Jerrold dreamt a wonderful poem, containing the lines:—

"'And now our hero's grown so tall,
His knees are on his head.'

"Odd things, dreams"—and our host, possibly in obedience to a sign from our hostess, fell to on his eggs and bacon.

A sportsman took up the tale. He declared that always after a long day's shooting, he dreamt of taking aim at a high bird: but just when he wished to fire, invariably his gun would break into two pieces in his hands. "I always wake up swearing," he added.

This brought the sportsman a mild rebuke from a parson.

"Swearing," said he, "is a bad habit; but I confess that on Sunday nights I am often visited by an odd dream which puts me into such an agony of mind that I am tempted to use bad language. And the worst of it is that at the time of temptation I am standing in my pulpit, facing my congregation. My dream is that I cannot find the text for my sermon. In vain I turn over page after page of my Bible: in vain I work myself up into a frenzy of agitation, until I long to shriek, but cannot get a word from my lips. And all the time the congregation sits patiently waiting for me to begin."

This stroy reminded some one of an odd dream that once visited the wife of a bishop—Mrs. Atlay, whose husband was Bishop of Hereford. She dreamt that she went into her dining-room and saw a pig. Curious as it was even to dream of a pig in a palace, it was still more curious that on entering her dining-room that morning the lady, to her amazement, did come face to face with a pig in the flesh: and that afterwards it was proved conclusively that the pig, at the time of the dream, was safely in his sty.

For some reason or other this story started off a literary man on a flood of reminiscences.

"Frederick Greenwood," he said, "once dreamt that he was waiting for a business interview in somebody's drawing-room, and was lounging against the mantelpiece, when his fingers touched something strangely cold lying on the top: he looked, and saw it was the hand of a dead woman, cut from the wrist. Though he awoke in horror, he forgot all about the dream until the next day, when he found himself waiting in a drawing-room on a matter of business, and saw on the mantelpiece the hand of a mummy—a little hand, with a ring containing a dull red stone.

"Robert Louis Stevenson, as a small boy, used to dream that he was called to stand before 'the great white throne,' and was commanded poor, little devil, to recite a lesson on which his destiny depended. But his tongue refused to move, and he would see hell gaping beneath his feet and then would awake, trembling and sobbing.

"I remember also," continued the literary man, "a case recorded by Andrew Lang, and well authenticated where five people all dreamt during one night that a certain dog went mad. But I can't remember," he ended, lamely "whether the dog did go mad or not."

Our hostess, who is the gentlest woman alive, now confessed to doing deeds of most savage ferocity when dreaming.

"I was having a tooth out under gas," she said, "when I dreamt that I was one of a pack of bloodthirsty wolves chasing a man to the death. It was a race up and down snow-mountains, and it seemed to go on for hours. I remember vividly how at last I leapt on the wretched man, and sunk my teeth in his hand. When I came to my senses there was the dentist jumping about the room, wringing a hand, as though he were suffering acute pain in it. He said I had bitten him. But the curious thing was that he declared I had been under gas only for thirty seconds at the most."

"This reminds me," said a grandfather who was of the company, "how I once dreamt a dream in which I reviewed, as it seemed, my entire life. I had been lying awake for a long time, and I had heard my clock strike one, two, and three in succession. As it was striking four I dropped asleep. It was a long, long dream that visited me, recalling all the seven ages of my manhood. At last I awoke, and the sound of the clock striking again was ringing in my ears. I switched on the electric light, and—it was four o'clock! I had dreamt a dream seventy years long while the clock was striking four times."

During this story and the one that succeeded it—which told how Lord Holland dropped to sleep while someone was reading to him, dreamed a long dream, and awoke to hear the finish of a sentence that he had heard begun—a learned professor showed signs of increasing excitement, which seemed to threatened us with ascientific discourse on dreams. Nor was the discourse long delayed. Those, however, who rose from the table at this point missed some interesting theories.

The prossefor began by giving physiological explanations of the reasons why dreams annihilate time and distance. He went on to show that certain dreams were commonly dreamt by all manner of people—such as the dream of falling over a precipice, the dream of flying, and the dream of appearing in select society in an inadequate state of clothing. He then cited various authorities, whose names sounded to me like Maury, and Macario, and Volkhelt, and Vundt, to prove, first, that dreams are only dreamt at the moment of walking, and, secondly, that dreams are dreamt all the time when people are asleep, though they are not always conscious of the fact. And he was beginning a most interesting discourse about dreams which come when people are half asleep and half awake—which the French, he said, called "le phenomène de l'hallucination hypnogogique" and the Germans "Schlummerbilder"—when he discovered that I was the last of his listeners.

Whereupon he rose from the table in a huff—and I was left alone to write this essay.

(Marcus Woodward in the "St James' Budget.")

Too Old at 40.
HOW YOUTHFUL APPEARANCE MAY BE RETAINED.
Exceptional Opportunities for our Readers.

What is the cry that now goes up, that now rings from one end of the land to the other, which is shouted demonstratively by employers and wailed in melancholy fashion by employes. Nothing less than "Too old at forty." And in nowise is this manifested more greatly than in the increasing baldness and greyness which has afflicted humanity.

Take a hundred typical men and women of to-day, and what do you find—that nine-tenths of these will show an alarming and significant extent of hair weakness and deterioration!

Have you ever given a thought to the important fact that all such hair weakness finds a responsive and echoing counterpart in the features. That the lack of nutrition and virility which saps the hair growth has a parallel influence on the lines and looks of the face.

Take your typical bald-headed man—he has generally furrowed cheeks and brows! Take your typical hair-weakened woman—she shows more wrinkles and marks of age on her face than does her sister whose hair is full and natural.

Typical case where a course of Harlene hair treatment is necessary.

Typical case where a course of Harlene hair treatment is necessary.

Is there a "way out"? Most undoubtedly; and that "way out" is now being placed prominently before the British Public, for the proprietors of Edwards "Harlene," the most renowned, powerful, and celebrated hair restorer and stimulant ever produced—not only assert that in "Harlene" will be found the means of transforming weak, disordered, stagnant, hair growth into activity and health, but they back this assertion by offering a special gift bottle of this great hair-specific to everyone who acknowledges the need for such help, for the purpose of a personal test.

Dignitaries from Royalty downwards have expressed their admiration of the efficacy of "Harlene," and the perusal of the list of well-known names who have endorsed its claims places it on a pedestal far above all other preparations.

Have you not the highest interest in your personal appearance? Examine yourself, and see if the fault is not in your hair. That is the "weakness," and in this free offer is indicated the "way out."

When this special bottle is finished you can procure your supplies from all chemists and stores, the world over.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To Week's Test Dept., Edwards' Harlene Co, 95-6, High Holborn, London, W.C.

Please forward me, as per your offer mentioned above, the special gift bottle of "Harlene" necessary for the one week's free personal test to which the article refers. I enclose three penny stamps to cover postage. Mention name of paper.

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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

A DASTARDLY CRIME.

In the High Court, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Basil Scott, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, disposed of the appeal of Lahanu Tukaram Munjal, who had been convicted by Mr. F. J. Varley, Acting Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar, of killing with an axe Ganpati Sakaram on 10th May in Taluka Parner, and sentenced to be hanged. Mr. N. K. Mastakar, pleader, appeared for the accused. Mr. Mahadev Bhaskar Chaubal, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

It appeared from the record, that the deceased Ganpati was related to Saru, who was one of the two wives (the other being Kashi) of Apa Laxman Kunbi. Ganpati and the accused Lahanu were employed by Apa as man-servants and field-labourers. Ganpati charged Lahanu with stealing grain from the corn-bin; also a bunch of plantains belonging to Kashi. Lahanu resented this; because Ganpati had incited him to commit these thefts. The field they were working in was in the jungle; so was the shed in which master and mistress and men all lived together. Lahanu asked Ganpati what he meant by carrying such false tales; and charged him with bringing disgrace on Saru, and remarked, "I have kept it a secret, and you slander me." Ganpati rejoined, "I shall beat you for this." Lahanu retorted, "Have I got no hand?" Ganpati angrily said, "Let us see who beats the other; if you are true to your salt, do you kill." Their labours up to noon being over, all went to have a nap; Apa, Ganpati, and Lahanu. Saru was engaged in cooking and in grinding corn. According to what Lahanu had stated in his confession to the Second Class Magistrate, before whom he described the above-mentioned dialogue, he rose up for some purpose, and then his eyes fell on an axe, which was fixed to the shed. He picked it up, and inflicted three blows on the neck of Ganpati successively. Apa stated, he saw one of these blows. Shouldering the axe, Lahanu took the Parner Road. Saru's four-year old boy, crying out on seeing the assault, awoke Apa, and brought Saru on the scene. Apa chased the flying assassin, and he called out to him "Don't go this way, listen to me;" Lahanu said, "Come on, come with me." At the approach of Apa, Lahanu threw away the axe. Apa held him by the hand, and induced him to follow him to the village. Apa then got a rope from the shed; tied Lahanu's hands: and took him to the village.

The Sessions Judge remarked, that there appeared to be no motive for the commission of such a dastardly crime: the evidence was unimpeachable; the confession was voluntarily made, and substantially true. Petty jealousy and hatred frequently led to murderous results in cases of ill-balanced minds; small agrarian disputes were fruitful causes of murderous assaults. The accused seemed to be an ordinary agricultural labourer, and some such petty dispute that was borne out in evidence and the confession might have upset the balance of a weak mind like his, and led him to commit a deplorable crime. In a case like this, there was no "mental history to be traced; the "brain storm" theory had not yet been initiated in India. The first assessor, Krishnaji T. Dhandekar, a teacher, had pronounced the accused "not guilty," and added that Apa, being rich, could produce any amount of evidence against a poor man like him. The second assessor Pestanji Mistri, had pronounced the accused guilty believing in the truth of the confession made by the accused. He characterised the other evidence in the case as trustworthy. Jurors, who, instead of helping the Court with a well-considered opinion, realised not the responsibility thrown on them by the High Court and the law, and who brushed aside a strong body of evidence by a few platitudes exhibited only a travesty of justice. The opinion formulated by the first assessor was perverse, coming as it did from a man of education. If it was distasteful to an assessor to sit in a case like this, he had far better mention his scruples to the Court from the beginning, instead of performing his duties in a manner which rendered his opinion unworthy of consideration. Agreeing with the second assessor, the Court found the accused guilty of murder, and sentenced him to be hanged.

Their Lordships confirmed the conviction and sentence.

REFERENCES FROM DISTRICT COURTS.

The Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton, sitting on the Appellate Side of the High Court, have disposed of references from District Courts in the cases mentioned below:—

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE OF THANA.

Mr. J. L. Rieu, District Magistrate of Thana, forwarded the record and proceedings of two cases, in which Daji Manda was tried by the Second Class Magistrate of Umbergaon. After he had been convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous inprisonment in one case, No. 33, he was tried on the same day in another case, No. 34, and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment. But in the latter case, the Magistrate directed that the sentence should run concurrently with that passed in case No. 33. This direction, Mr. Rien said, was wrong, being contrary to the provisions of section 397, Criminal Procedure Code; and he accordingly requested that the concurrent sentence in case No. 34 should be revised by converting it into a consecutive one.

Their Lordships directed that the sentence in case No. 34 be consecutive to that passed in case No. 33.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE OF NASIK.

Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, District Magistrate of Nasik, forwarded to the Registrar the proceedings of a case on the file of the Second Class Magistrate, Taluka Nandgaon, for such orders as the Court may deem meet. In this case the accused Shaik Husain Shaik Mohibubkhan was found to have imported 10 3/4 tolas of ganja from Wakla, a village the Nizam's teritory and kept in his house, and thus was alleged to have committed ftwo offences under Sections 43A and 47 of the Bombay Abkari Act of 1878. He was convicted and sentenced to suffer rigorous imprisonment for one month under Section 43, and also was directed to pay a fine of Rs. 15, or in default to suffer simple imprisonment for four days under Section 47. Mr. Jackson remarked that the second sentence of fine passed by the Magistrate for the same offence was wrong. As the importation itself involved the possession of which the accused was convicted and sentenced, a separate conviction under Section 47 could not be sustained. (Bombay High Court Criminal ruling 13, dated the 27th March 1890.)

Their lordships set aside the conviction and sentence on the charge of illegal possession under Section 47 of the Bombaay Abkari Act V. of 1878. The fine, if paid, was to be refunded.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE OF SATARA.

Mr. S. R. Arthur, District Magistrate of Satara forwarded for the orders of the High Court the proceedings of Mr. Narayen Abaji Sane, Second Class Magistrate, Taluka Walwa, in a case against Pandu Arjuna Patel. The accused voluntarily caused grievous hurt to the complainant Nana bin Raoji Kharade on the 24th April 1908. The Second Class Magistrate passed on the accused the sentence of six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50, in default two months' further rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Arthur said the sentence of two months' rigorous imprisonment in default of payment of fine was illegal, as the period of imprisonment exceeded one-fourth of the period of imprisonment which the Second Class Magistrate was competent to inflict. The period of imprisonment in default of the fine should not have exceeded six weeks.

Their lordships reduced the imprisonment in default of the payment of fine to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

A WRONG SENTENCE.

In the High Court, Appellate Side, the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton dismissed in July last an appeal preferred by Nama Dulaba, who was convicted of causing grievous hurt with a deadly weapon and sentenced by Mr. F. J. Varley, Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar, to transportation for fourteen years. The Court had since then received a letter from Mr. Varley, being an application for revision, in which he stated and the sentence of transportation for fourteen years passed by him contravened the last part of Section 59 of the Indian Penal Code, and recommending that the sentence be reduced to transportation for the maximum period, that is ten years, under Section 397 read with Section 396, Indian Penal Code. Their lordships have, therefore, reduced the sentence to one of ten years' transportation.

POLICE COURT.

MIDNIGHT VISITORS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Gangaram Lalji, Damoder Motilal and Maneklal Govind, Hindus, were charged with the theft of Rs. 29 in cash belonging to one Ana Keshavdas. The evidence showed that the complainant lived at Mumbadevi. On Wednesday night he tied up the money in a handkerchief, put the bundle under his bed and went to sleep. At midnight a policeman came to him with the three accused and the bundle containing the money. The complainant identified the bundle as his own. It appeared that the accused were arrested by the policeman on suspicion while making off with the money. The Magistrate convicted all the accused. The first accused, who had previons convictions against him, was sentenced to nine months' and the third to one month's rigorous imprisonment. The second accused, who was a boy, was sentenced to receive twelve stripes.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Ladha Jina (15), a Hindu boy, was charged with having in his possession a packet of pearls for which he could not satisfactorily account. The accused was arrested by a policeman on Wednesday in Bazar Gate Street while attempting to dispose of the packet. The accused stated that he found the packet on the road. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to receive eight stripes.

THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

The thirty-sixth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held yestesday afternoon at the registered office, No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, Mr. A. G. Dovey, Chairman of the Board of directors presiding. The following is the directors' report:—

The directors have the pleasure to submit their annual report and accounts duly audited, for the year ending 30th April 1908. They are glad to say that the result of the year's operations has been satisfactory. The season under report was unfavourable for cultivation in the Sunderbans, the rains were scanty, the crops suffered and were below average. As the result of general adverse weather conditions throughout Bengal however, the price of paddy ruled high and the company was fortunate in making good cash collections. The total cash receipts amount to Rs. 5,66,550 against Rs. 7,18,308 of the previous year, while the debts standing against Ryots have been reduced by Rs. 91,223 including bad debts written off.

The annual revenue shows an increase of Rs.1,003 but it must be mentioned that the actual increase in the land revenue was Rs. 4,559. Owing, however to the drought, miscellaneous revenue fell off to the extent of Rs. ?,556 and the net increase in revenue therefore only amounted to the above mentioned sum. The area under cultivation is greater by 1,066 Beeghas. Your directors are glad to report that satisfactory progress has been made in regard to reclamation works. The principal reclamations effected were in lots 29,43 and 130. The works will be continued during the current season as circumstances permit.

The sum of Rs. 27,537 was collected during the year for salamy on Pattahs. This amount, as also the sum of Rs. 720 being the amount of unclaimed twenty-seventh dividend forfeited, have, as usual, been credited to the reserve fund.

The following sums have been transferred from profit and loss account:—Rs. 1,000 to the credit of the moveable property for depreciation; Rs. 5,000 for depreciation of the steam launch "Lily"; Rs. 10,599-4-6 to the credit of Land Leases purchase account; Rs. 3,019-10-9 to the credit of "dead stock, plant and stores"; Rs. 13,390-13-2 to the credit of expenses on account Law charges; Rs. 25,742-7-3 to the credit of reserve fund; Rs. 13,989-14-10 ½ to the credit of ryots outstanding doubtful debts fund account. These Funds now stand at the figures of Rs. 2,00,000 and Rs. 2,70,000.

After making the above appropriations the balance to the credit of Profit and Loss account is Rs. 1,95,895-6-1, your directors recommend that a dividend of Rs. 32 per share be declared, absorbing Rs. 1,92,000 and that the balance of Rs. 3,895-6-1 be carried forward to next year's account.

The directors' report was adopted, and a dividend at the rate of Rs. 32 per share was declared. Messrs. T. Powell and Vijbhucandas Atmaram were re-elected directors and Messrs. Cursetjee Cooverji Mody and Nanabhoy Sadanand were re-appointed auditors. The usual compliment to the Chairman terminated the business.

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

The Harwood League.

R. G. A. vs. GOVT. TELEGRAPH.

The League fixture between the above teams took place last evening on the Oval before a fair number, it being Rugby Day on the Cooperage. With a good ground but a little wind, some quite interesting play was seen, though in the later stages one felt sorry to see the telegraphists so badly beaten. They made a most game fight of it in the first half, showing much of their dash of three years ago, and actually led at the interval. The various divisions played admirably together and though there was not much to choose in the teams they deserved their goal to the good. Once, however, the Artillery opened their account, and that very luckily, they speedily added to it and put in five goals within twice as many minutes. Torwards the end, the signallers rallied and were unfortunate not to add to their score though it would be absurd to suggest that the military team did not fully deserve their win. For them, Watts, as usual, was very sound, his kicking being powerful, the halves proved great worriers and the forwards, especially latterly, combined as perhaps they have not done before this year. They were particularly busy on the left where Southcote and Hewes played well together though the latter is inclined to play about a bit too much and also to be off-side; Cummings too on the right wing put in capital work sending in same hard shots nice and low.

Of the Telegraph, Mercer had but little chance with any of the goals and both backs. Edwards, in particular, did well whereas at centre half they have quite a finished footballer in Crutchley and a hard fighter in Taylor, though this division as a whole are inclined to lie too far back. At forward, Cowper and Woollen in the first half played excellently and in the second Holman and Edie were conspicuous. Asplin on the left was in the first half frequently off-side, and whether disgusted at being pulled up or at the goals scored by the opposition, in the second half he scarcely took any part in the game at all, hanging about near the backs and only touching the ball on very rare occasions.

Despite the big score against them the Telegraph showed distinct improvement in combination and more dash generally. More than one of their goals were unlucky and they should do well in the engagements they still have before them. The R. A. are making a great fight of it for the silver medals but they should try and improve their shooting.

With the R. G. A. defending the Band Stand end goal, they were put on their defence after a run by Woollen whose centre went begging and at the other end Mercer saved a hard shot by Hewes. Each came near scoring from corners and Nicholas saved by kicking over his own goal when the left-wing lost a very easy chance by delaying. A shot soon after by Hewes was nearly put over the bar by Mercer and a pretty combined run by Edie and Woollen saw the ball the other end. Woollen kicked forward and Edie getting clear gave Bowyer no chance. Bayley missing an easy chance of equalising, the whistle went with the Telegraph leading.

Government Telegraph........................1 Goal
R. G. A...Nil

On resuming each attacked in turn, Edie from a pass by Holman sending in a hot one which Bowyer put over. The R. A. then came up on the left and Hewes sent right over to Cummings who sent in a great drive which would have gone to the left but for the fact that, in trying to volley, Nicholas diverted it into his own goal. They were shortly back again and a bout of heading ensued in front of goal, resulting in Cummings shooting a soft goal and putting his side ahead. Not half a minute later they rushed away with the ball and MaGarry getting on put in very easily. With the Telegraph seemingly demoralised, the R. A. were all over them and the ball being cleared went to Gillett who tried a long, high shot. Taylor in rushing across to head out completely shut off Mercer's view and missing, the ball went in. A fifth goal came after a matter of seconds, Southcote beating Mercer with a beauty in the top right-hand corner coming across. Though towards the finish the losers pressed mainly through Holman and Edie, they could not reduce the lead, the game ending as under:—

R. G. A............................ 5 Goals.
Govt. Telegraph .... 1 Goal.

TEAMS.

R. G. A.

Goal—Bowyer.
Backs—Clarke, Watts.
Half-backs—Downey, Gillett, Collumbell.
Forwards—Cummings, Bayley, MacGarry, Southcote, Hewes.

GOVT. TELEGRAPHS.

Goal—Mercer.
Backs—Nicholas, Edwards.
Half-backs—Taylor, Crutchley, Clarke.
Forwards—Cowper, Woollen, Edie, Asplin, Holman.

LEAGUE TABLE.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Goals. F.	Goals. A.	P.
Royal Scots "B"	13	13	0	0	33	2	26
Royal G. Artillery	13	8	4	1	29	13	17
Royal Scots "A"	10	6	2	2	18	7	14
Commercial Gymkhana	12	4	7	1	14	23	9
Bombay Gymkhana	11	2	5	4	11	15	8
Govt. Telegraph	11	2	6	3	12	26	7
Y. M. C. A.	10	3	6	1	9	22	7
Rovers F. C.	10	0	8	2	5	23	2

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

Royal Scots vs. Casuals.

An exciting game of Rugger was played last evening on the Cooperage between the above two teams, the latter, the Casuals, consisting of ten men from the Royal Artillery and five Bombay Gymkhana players. The ground was in excellent condition and favoured a good display. The play throughout was of a very level order. The Casuals led by a try at the interval, which the Scots equalized soon after the restart, and scored the winning goal within the last few seconds, just as the Referee's whistle piped full time. Despite the counter-attraction of a League game on the other side of the Band Stand, there was a large attendance within the enclosure.

In the first half the game opened very level, then the Casuals instituted a three-quarter move from left to right and opened their score with a try within the first ten minutes, which they however failed to convert. The ball was again with the forwards, then the Scots pressed and scrum after scrum was witnessed in front of the Casuals' goal but the latter defended gamely.

During the second half the Casuals again opened the attack, and the Scots' right wing breaking through with the ball narrowly missed equalising. Soon after the same player was more successful and was rewarded with a try, which he failed to convert. Again the game was very well contested in midfield, then the Scots' right breaking through again, scored a try, and from the place-kick, the ball passed over the bar. Score:—

R. Scots: 1 goal, 1 try.................. 8 points.
Casuals; 1 try .... 3 points.

RACING.

Fourth Extra Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, August 13.

SATURDAY, 15TH AUGUST.

The following horses have been left in after declaration of forfeit at 12 noon to-day.

THE TALLY-HO PLATE.—Distance—1 1-4 miles.

Greenstone, Chinese Labour, Killeevan, Umutbee, Daroji, Lord Boyne, Golden Morn, Balayense, Vocalist, Cairnsmone, and Dormant.

THE OLD STAND PLATE.—Distance—1 mile.

Metal Maid, Oakton, Hunting Horn, Admiral Chrichton, Black Wolf, Apology, Squire, Alfred, Keenadan, Coquette, Mother Goose, Mallinyook, Sir Jalahad, Conscience and Sugar Apple.

THE LANOWLI PLATE,—Distance 1 mile.

Precious, Alma, Sialkote, Vasco, Moomil, Pasha, Dunra, Bendigo, Meerjan, Gladiator, Ashroff, Melbourne, Remembrance, Antica, Searlet, Hadee, Brigand II, Recruit, Young Salanic, Soocab, Company, and His Highness.

THE ALL COMERS' PONY PLATE.—Distance—6 furlongs.

Gun Metal, Russley Rose, Mandeville, Recovery, Virballa, Gladstone, Tete-a-Tete, Koko and Encourage.

Two top weights not having accepted, weights are raised 5lbs.

THE MIDGET HANDICAP.—Distance—6 furlongs.

Creditor, Scimitar, Hermit, Angler, Engine, Darby, Little Joker, Sir Jamal, Minx, Yatim, Gendarme, Rufus, Gafal, Rajput, Settler, Caravan and Dhansa.

Top weight not having accepted, weights are raised 6lbs.

THE ARAB PONY WELTER PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Express, Ramah, Mumbra, Calcutta, Gendarme, Rufus, Sir Askar, Minx, Voucher, Nonplus, Surfraz, Muzeade, Saban, Jalmood, M.-V.-O., Rogers Martyn, Little, Officer, Betty and Highborn.

DRAW FOR THE NOVICE MAIDEN PLATE. Distance—5 furlongs.

Godolphin, Lisbon, Narsin, Murzook, Hasty, Jack, Sir Askar, Virtuous Boy, Porter, Elector, Grey, Rose, Farick, Haymaker, Viceroy, Martyn, Light, Sirur, Dahus, Baltazar, Ateyba, Fix, Shamshad, Mutlag, Good Chance, Farce, Fallah, Gazban, Fritz, Woolwinder, Santra, Afreed, Holkar, White Oats, Turkish Flag III, Surrender, Muddaries, Toskin, Silver Stream, and Naief, Shimal, and Orby.

GYMKHANA AT MADRAS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, August 13.

The Madras Gymkhana races, held on the Island yesterday, were a great success.

Following are the details:—

POLO SCURRY.

Mr. W. H. Oakes' Mustard........................ Sleete 1
Mr. H. N. C. Campbell's Boundary........................ 2
Mr. Oakes' Lubra.. 3

THE ISLAND PLATE.

Mr. J. O. Sherrard's Amux...... Mr. Montgomery 1

MOUNTED COMPANY PLATE.

Mr. W. J. Turnbull's Bayam.......................... 1
Mr. Gowan's Peter..................................... 2
Mr. Davies' Pompus 3

THE ARAB POLO SCURRY.

Mr. Sherrard's Surbid ....Mr. Montgomery 1
Major Symons' Marsala ....Owner 2
Captain Walsh's ....Dexter 3

ALL PONY PLATE.

Mr. Oakes' Mustard ....Sleete 1
Mr. O'Reilly's Pompadour ....Owner 2
The Hon'ble Mr. A. Y. Yorke's Mary Anne..Owner 3

POONA DIVISIONAL TOURNAMENT.

Worcesters vs. Leicesters.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, August 13.

By far the best and most exciting game of the Tournament was played to-day in the presence of an enormous and eminently well-behaved crowd of soldiers and others. General Alderson, who takes a keen interest in every form of sport, was again present with Mrs. Alderson.

The Worcesters from Ahmednagar had previously disposed of the Somersets by two goals to nil, and the Leicesters from Belgaum beat the Royal Scots by one goal to nil. The Leicesters have a tall reputation at football, while the Worcesters have only recently come to be regarded as a very formidable team. Accordingly the issue between the two was beyond prophesy. Both played for all they were worth, and if the Leicesters lost by one goal to the Worcesters' two, it was through downright rough luck, as they were wholly on the aggressive in the second half of the game, and time after time made a bid for goal, only to fail in the attempt.

POONA GYMKHANA VS. ELPHINSTONE C. C.

Match Abandoned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, August 13.

Rain came down heavily since morning and continued till the afternoon, with the result that the cricket match Poona Gymkhana vs. Elphinstone Club from Bombay was obliged to be abandoned.

CAPTAIN N. A. W. HANSLON.

Death from Heart Failure.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, August 13.

The death at Waltair is announced of Captain N. A. W. Hanslon from heart failure. He had been several years Port Officer of Vizagapatam, where he was very popular.

Mr. R. H. Campbell, I.C.S., in the absence of the Chaplain, read the burial service and at the conclusion the Masonic fraternity held a short service at the grave side.

The Court of Wards has assumed the superintendence of the property of Waman Dhondev Nevalkar and Atmaram Dhondev Nevalkar of Vijayadurg, situate in the Ratnagiri District.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 14.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

399-07 M. R. Vakil Mahomed Nubi vs. Canji Kheraji Smetham B. and Co.
817-07 Captain and V. Khanambibi widow vs. Haji Cassum Jusub Smetham B. and Co.
389-07 Thakurdas and Co. Mahomed Sidick Haji Moledina vs. Haji Esmail Hassum, Payne and Co.
790-06 N. B. Vakil Mahomed Esmail Merelem vs. Damoder Nanji Madhavji and Co.
724-05. Wadia G. and Co. Jurbai widow vs Goverdhandas Bhimji, Little and Co.
582-07. Bicknell M. and R. Vasantrao Madhavrao vs Jamnadas Vijbhucandas and others HD and Co
37-07. Bicknell M. and R. Jankinath Lankuanath vs Guluram Nabatrai Malui H M and P.
631-07. Tyabji D. and Co. Runchordas Lukhmidas vs Jamnabai widow Mulla and M.
315-06. Daphtary F. and D. The Most. Revd. Dam. Sobatis Jose Perreira vs Bai Nanji widow Khunderao S. and M.
221-07. Thakurdas and Co. Ishwerdas Mody a partnership firm vs Harilal Bhica J. R. and Devidas.
559-07. Malvi H. M. and R. Kashinath Shankerlal Joranumal Madhavram Tyabji D. & Co.
736-06. N. M. Cama Anoopchand Nema vs Aga Tarrak Shah Pestonji R and K
366-03. Matubhoy J. and M. Shirinbai Piroshaw Muncherji Dadi Seth vs Kedarmal Bharmal Wadia G. and Co.
269-07. Chitnis M. and M. Motibai vs Kamdas Kababhai Dinshaw and D.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

426-07 Mansukhlal, J and H. Perin Ardeser Patel vs The G I P Ry Co Little and Co. Part heard.
427-07 Mansukhlal J and H. Ardeser Dhunjibhoy Patel vs The G I P Ry Co Little and Co. Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod).
Summary suit for hearing in Chambers.

589-07. Ardeser H. D. and Co. Aga Abbas Shoostary vs Aga Goolam Hoosein Laree.

Reference for dismissal.

87. J. C. G. Bowen Re. Land Acq. Act and re-Government and Nowroji Jamsetji Dhunjibhoy Wadia and others.

Suits for dismissal.

663-07. Bhaishunker K and G Dayal Kanji vs Dayal Joitha Jehangir G and B.
397-02. Captain and V. Ramchandra Wamon vs Wasudeo Wamon and others Mansukhlal J and H.

(To speak to the Minutes of the Order.)

406-07 Mulla and M. Manesch Jacob Manesch vs. S. H. Harver Jehangir G. and B.
474-07 Crawford B. and Co. The B. B. and C. I. Railway vs. R. D. Sethna and others Bicknell M. and R.
598-07 Mehta and S. Hussanalli Mahomedally vs. Jiwibai Jamsetji R. and D.
762-06 Dikshit D. and S. Arjoon Raghoonath vs. Rajaram Appaji. In person.
678-06 Bhaishunker K. and G. Bai Ruttonbai widow vs Bai Peerbai widow Daphtary F. and D.
182-04 Jehangir G. and B. Sewdas Velji and another vs. Chagbai widow and another Ardesir H. D. and Co.
421-15-171-07 Little and Co., Sulleman Cassum Haji Mitha vs. Sulleman Hoosein Mitha Kanga and P.
119-07 Jehangir G. and B. Nenbai widow vs. Vishram Dharsey Daphtary F. and D.
599-07 Mehta and S. Chimabai vs. Damaji Moriba Patel.
371-13-221-07 C. P. D'Cunha Haji Azizula Saheb vs. Haji Ibrahim Tyab Saheb Raghavaya B. and N.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Knight.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

459-07 Jehangir and S, Soonabai widow vs H N Gheesta Thakurdas and Co.
104-07 Mulla and M Halimabai widow vs Ismail Haji Ahmed Craigie & and O.
419-08 Mulla and M. Mahomed Ebrahim bin Shaiker Miya Koer vs Abdoola bin Alli Saheb Koor and another Payne and Co.
397-08 Wadia G. and Co. Cowasji Jhcagli Jehangir Mody vs. Vithaldas Soonderdas.
634-07 Edgelow G W and Co, Bai Pattabai Bapu Sajun Valinker vs Vinayak Narayan Joshi In person.
623-06 Tyabji D and Co, Nandubai widow vs Parwatibai widow, Tyabji D and Co.
368-06. Thakurdas and Co. N. C. Macleod vs Joomabhai Jan Mahomed Tyebji D and Co,
147-07. Nanu H, and Co. Shivnarayen Shrikison vs Motilal Fakirchand Thakurdas and Co.
213-07 Unwalla and P. Morarji Purmanand vs Hunsraj Purmanand Thakurdas and Co.
609-06 Captain and V. Fatmabai widow vs Mahomedbai Nanse Kheiraz and another Thakurdas and Co
187-07 Captain and V. Cassamalli Nensi Khairaj vs Mahomedbhai Nensi Khairaj.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Interrupted.	Via Teheran Interrupted.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 13th August 1908.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	Latest Dates. H.	Latest Dates. M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Mts.
Turkey ...	13	8	a. m.	4	43
Teheran ...	nil	...	...	nil	
Suez	13	12	10 p. m.	1	24

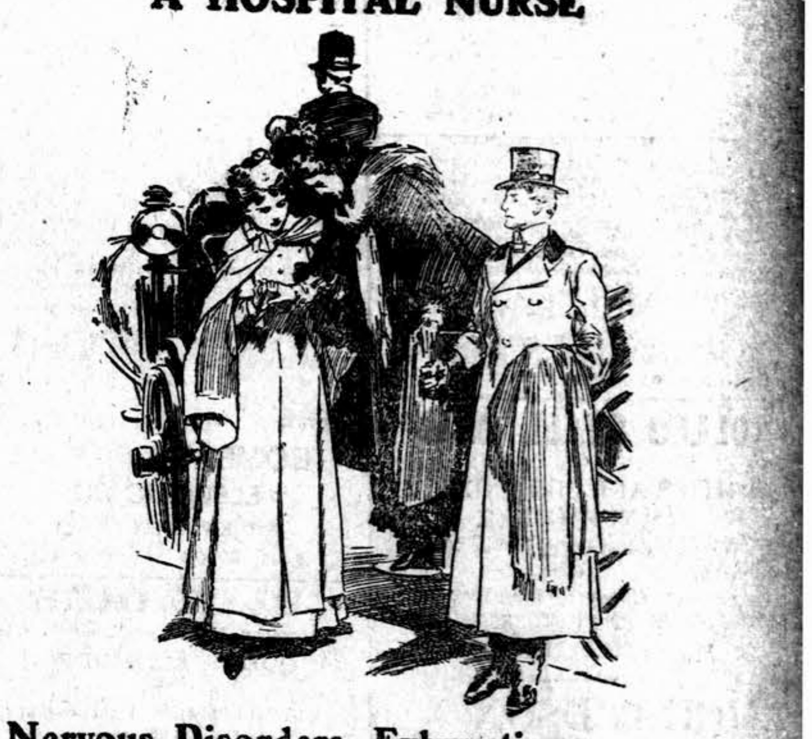
NOTICES.

Cable Djeddah Souakim interrupted (28-7-08).
Cable Aseb Massowat interrupted (29-7-08).
Teheran route interrupted between Tauris and Tiflis (8-8-08).
Moulmein route to Siam via Kanburi right (13-8-08).
Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond Indian Frontier between Tali and Tsusung (13-8-08).

The people of Shrewsbury awoke the other morning to find the gigantic statue of Hercules in the public park, presenting a grotesque and sorry spectacle. During the night cans of red paint had been poured over the figure, and the head was embellished with feathers stuck in the paint. A cape round the neck completed the joke.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful or as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot; 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

A HOSPITAL NURSE



Nervous Disorders, Exhaustion, Overwrought Nerves—

Over and over again clever and capable people find themselves without a scrap of energy to do the work that is offered them, and this actually was the predicament of a skilled and experienced hospital nurse, who tells us she was so prostrated by nervous exhaustion and overwork, that had it not been for the abundant energy and nerve force she derived from Phosferine, she must have refused a most desirable appointment. Our correspondent states that whenever she feels her work getting 'too much' for her she braces up her system with a course of Phosferine; such an assurance from a trained hospital nurse is practical evidence of the unfailing efficacy of Phosferine in all nervous disorders. There is proof—absolute *proof*, from the Royal Families of Europe, proof from great doctors like Dr. Gordon Stables, M.D., C.M., from famous singers like Caruso, athletes so renowned as C. B. Fry and Apollo, proof final and conclusive that whatever nervous disorder they suffered from, Phosferine *cured* it, however exhausted the system was, Phosferine *recreated* and *increased* their energy and vitality.

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and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

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NOTICE.

SUCH SHAREHOLDERS of the COMMERCIAL BANK of INDIA as are agreeable to the Resolutions passed at the Meeting held this evening at Mr. Gordhandas Khattau's Office, can get Proxy forms from his office, Oriental Buildings, Fort, during office hours. The Proxy forms duly signed should reach him before 2 P.M., MONDAY next, 17th instant, at the latest.

J. K. PARULKER,
Secretary, Sub-Committee.

Bombay, 13th August, 1908.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

° The views of the *Bombay Gazette* on all matters are expressed in the Editorial columns. But our policy being "Fair Play to All" and in order to give our readers an idea of every shade of opinion we admit contributions and letters, expressing sentiments and thoughts on current topics which we neither endorse nor sympathise with. We deem it necessary to make this announcement as we find ourselves occasionally credited with the authorship of remarks made by others.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 14, 1908.

MAHOMEDAN ACTIVITY.

THE Mahomedan community has lately displayed healthily active interest in regard to the affairs of State, which we commend to the attention of our readers. At Aligarh and at Poona, meetings and conferences have been held and important resolutions adopted. Perhaps the most noteworthy feature of the various gatherings was the reading of the remarkable letter from His Highness the Aga Khan at Wednesday's first meeting of the Deccan Provincial Moslem League. In that document His Highness declared that no man who loved his country could stand idly by at times like the present and see India drift into courses leading irrevocably to disaster. He warned those to whom his remarks were addressed that the happiness, prosperity and contentment of the people, the development of the soil of the country and of its natural resources, the quickening of its intellectual life, ennobled by example, stimulated by progress—ends which must be the goal of every true patriot—can only be reached by the processes of development and evolution working on natural lines and that violent disturbances arrest the growth of the forces which make for progress, perhaps for centuries. And he was indisputably right in his contention. "Even if we assume that the forces tending to unification are quickened by the machinery of modern civilisation, generations must pass before India is a nation. In very truth we can detect no signs of the advent of that unity which is the first essential to the creation of a modern state. Is it not abundantly clear then that until such unity is attained the maintenance of the British rule is an absolute, a paramount necessity?" The Aga Khan gauges the situation accurately when he declares that India must have a strong Government and that Great Britain alone can give her the protection and the guidance which are essential to her progress and prosperity. He is right, too, in denying the existence of such unity as is essential to that progress and prosperity, an assertion which finds confirmation in the resolutions passed elsewhere and in the arguments contained in the letter we published yesterday, over the signature of Mr. Alam Kuli Khan of Ahmednagar, on the subject of communal representation in the municipalities. The Mahomedans protest against eclipse by their neighbours with which they believe they are now threatened.

The resolution passed, four days ago, by the representative conference of Mahomedans and to which our correspondent draws attention to a Government notification issued on July 21. In that notification it was stated that the success which has attended the administration of those of the municipalities in which the management of affairs has been left, to the greatest degree, in the hands of non-official members warrants the belief that the enlargement of the privilege of self-government will induce private individuals to take a greater and more practical interest in the administration of local affairs. The Governor in Council therefore decided that in future, as a general rule, two-thirds of the members of a District Municipality shall be elected, and on the question of the representation of minorities His Excellency in Council laid it down that "a system of communal representation, though attractive at first sight, is beset by practical difficulties and is also open to the objection that it may stir up sectional animosities. The power reserved to the Governor in Council will, as hitherto, be used for the purpose of securing the representation of those classes who, for any reason, are unable to elect candidates of their own. The desired object may also be obtained in part by a rearrangement of the wards or by assigning two Councillors to a ward and giving each elector a vote." That such an arrangement is necessary is in itself ample illustration of the absence of unity among the various communities to which the Aga Khan referred. But we regret to find that this well-intentioned proviso does not meet with the approval which was anticipated in official circles. We would repeat that the sole aim and object of the Governor in Council in reserving the power hitherto exercised of nominating one-third of the Councillors is to "secure the representation of those classes who for any reason are unable to elect candidates of their own." But at Sunday's Conference the Deccani Mahomedans placed on record a deep sense of gratefulness to the Government of Bombay for their recent resolution announcing a further extension of the elective element in district municipalities, but, while welcoming the desire to secure the representation of those classes who are at present unable to elect their own candidates by nomination and rearrangement of wards, submitted "their deep conviction, based upon the experience of 25 years, that the present system of municipal elections is absolutely disastrous to the interests of the Mahomedan community, that the measures contemplated by the Government for the protection of the Mahomedan minority are altogether inadequate for the end in view, and that in the opinion of the Conference nothing but communal representation will ever remedy the fatal defects in the present elective system, or enable Mahomedans to take their proper share in local self-government."

Mr. Alum Kuli Khan's letter accentuates this view. We believe the writer voices the opinion of a large section of his own community in refuting the doctrine that communal representation will engender racial animosities, and in this opinion he has the support of many persons of different districts who have had experience of the Election Acts since 1883. Mr. Alum Kuli Khan stated the case for the Mahomedan community very strongly and his arguments are deserving of attention. In a town of equal population, the Mahomedans may have vast interests and still be unlikely to elect a sufficient number of members to guard their interests. In stating his case generally the writer mainly relies on the opinions of two leaders of his community—the late Sirdar Mahomed Yacoob Khan and Mr. Kazi Kabirrudin, men of vast experience and intimately acquainted with the feeling of their fellow countrymen in this presidency through their connection with the different Mahomedan Associations of this presidency. His case is still further strengthened by the fact that the Aga Khan and probably the whole of Moslem India support the prayer for communal representation. They quote the reply of His Excellency the Viceroy to the All India Mahomedan deputation which waited upon him in 1906:—"The pith of your address, as I understand it, is a claim that in any system of representation, whether it affects a municipality, district board or legislative council, in which it is proposed to introduce or increase an electoral organisation, the Mahomedan community should be represented as a community. I am entirely in accord with you." They urge that the methods by which the local Government proposes to safeguard the interests of Mahomedans "can hardly be considered as consistent with the spirit of the reply of the great Viceroy to the Mahomedans' National Deputation." It is not unnatural that the Mahomedan community of this presidency should attach great importance to the Viceroy's reply and ask that the principle should not be set aside without the strongest reasons. It must be remembered, however, that so far the Commissioners are in consultation with the Collectors and Municipalities and that the Commissioners have yet to frame their proposals. Thus it is not too late so to amend or modify the Government resolution in such a manner as will prove satisfactory to the Mahomedan community without sacrificing its general principles.

"THE TOPIC OF EUROPE."

"KING EDWARD's meeting with the Emperor William is the topic of Europe, says Reuter's imaginative London scribe. Why it should be "the topic of Europe" we are totally unable to understand. As a matter of fact, the meeting of the King and the Kaiser is of no international or diplomatic interest whatever. The meeting is absolutely devoid of any significance, or of any of the interesting speculations attaching to a meeting like that of the King and the Czar at Reval a few months ago. King Edward has not only not gone to Europe to meet the Kaiser, but he has gone to meet another monarch between whom and his Britannic Majesty a great bond of sympathy has for many years existed. But as the King must perforce pass through German territory in order to reach Ischl, courtesy compels the Kaiser to travel westwards in order to greet his Imperial Uncle during the few hours His Majesty is upon German soil. In the curious position in which Their Imperial Majesties are, the failure of the Kaiser to travel to Cronberg when King Edward is thereabouts would arouse dangerous speculations throughout Europe. Such a breach of etiquette would indeed be "the topic of Europe." As it is, the meeting is merely one of courtesy, and unavoidable, unless King Edward be compelled to travel through Germany in super-strict incognito as a private gentleman, which would be an impossible role for the monarch of Britain to play. As it is, King Edward makes a heroic effort to drop his Imperial rank during his month in the Austrian pine-hills, and goes everywhere as the "Duke of Lancaster," though this incognito saves him nothing of attention, and sometimes rudeness, on the part of the king-worshippers of Marienbad. The German Emperor met the King at Wilhemshohe on His Majesty's journey to Marienbad last year; as he had also done in August, 1906.

With regard to the item mentioned by Reuter that the King appeared in the uniform of the Blucher Hussars, whereas last year His Majesty wore mufti at his meeting with the Kaiser, there is also no significance attachable to this fact. The King is Colonel of German, Austrian, Russian, Danish and Portuguese regiments; and his German regiment is the Blucher Hussars. And if it so happened that "the Bluchers" were quartered near Cronberg, what more natural than that the King should desire to show himself to them in their own uniform. The Kaiser, by the way, who is Colonel of our own 1st (Royal) Dragoons, never tires of referring to "my British Regiment." Both in 1906 and in 1907 the meeting of the two Emperors was absolutely private, with not even a guard of honour to inspect, and in consequence there was no necessity whatever for the King to wear uniform. In 1906 when the German Emperor met the King—then at Cronberg, as this week—the Kaiser wore the uniform of his new regiment of Posen Cavalry Jaegers, the main feature of which uniform is an imposing steel helmet. King Edward was content with the frock-coat and silk hat in which he always looks so well. As the trip from Cronberg to the Castle of Friedrichshof, where the King always stays a night on his way to Marienbad, has to be made by motor-car, there is no necessity for the King to don uniform when he is travelling as the "Duke of Lancaster." This year there may be a military function at Cronberg, at which the King's German regiment is present. Hence the German uniform. The wearing of uniform by monarchs is ruled entirely by the nature of the occasion; and no diplomatic significance can be attached to it. His Majesty will wear uniform on Tuesday, however, when he attends Mass at Marienbad in honour of the Austrian Emperor's birthday.

AN EXPANDER OF SUBURBAN TRAFFIC.

MR. J. A. SHEPHERD, whose death at home is just announced by Reuter, was well known in Bombay and the West Coast generally for over a generation in connection with the coasting traffic. He conceived the idea of ferry steamers between Bombay and the various ports along the coast, and to him is due the great development in passenger traffic that we now see. He formed nearly forty-five years ago in the early sixties of the last century the pioneer company of ferry steamers called the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company, in which Sir Charles Forbes and Co. were largely interested, and which Sir Andrew Scoble and Mr. Augustus Gumpert, the Austrian Consul and Agent for the Austrian Lloyds' steamers, were directors. This Company had a fleet of twelve ferry steamers which were mostly called after famous Anglo-Indian rulers and generals of the day, as Sir John Lawrence, who was Viceroy, and Sir Bartle Frere, who then ruled over Bombay. Three of the boats were called after the places in our vicinity with which they plied, Oorun, Caranja and Nagothna. After a time this Company was wound up, and Mr. Shepherd, who was the general manager, pursued this business in partnership with a Memon merchant, Mr. Haji Cassum. In a short time the two partners were able to extend their business in all directions and had several lines of steamers to Goa and the ports south, to Kathiawar and Karachi and several other places. They, moreover, developed the traffic between Bombay and what may be called its sea side suburbs, Oorun, Panwell, Alibag and the islands in the harbour. The expansion of Bombay owes a good deal to Mr. Shepherd's enterprise in launching out on this business of conveying to and fro a large mass of the floating population of our island city, which has thus been enabled to draw to a larger extent than before upon the coast for its workmen. Mr. Shepherd retired some years ago, leaving this concern in a highly flourishing state in the hands of the son of his partner, Mr. Haji Ismael. It was only recently that the latter parted with it to a limited liability company formed by Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co., who now carry on the ferry business originally started by Mr. Shepherd. His name has become almost a household word in Bombay, and all the ports of the coast where these ferry steamers are familiarly known as "Shepherd's boats," which have done nearly as much as our two Railway Companies in the developing of modern Bombay.

IT is understood, that H. E. the Viceroy hopes to make an excursion to the Char Mountain, between Simla and Mussoorie in October next. Nothing is yet settled, regarding His Excellency's autumn tour, in November next, but Agra, Bhurtpore, Bikanir, Delhi and Lucknow may, possibly, be visited.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Harvey, Member for Commerce and Industry, of the Viceroy's Council, who arrived at Madras a few days ago, left on the 12th instant.

THE Hon'ble Mr. J. N. Atkinson, C. S. I., having resigned his office, as Additional Member, Madras Legislative Council, on going on six months' leave, the Hon'ble Mr. M. Hammick, C.S.I., C.I.E., Chief Secretary to Government, has been nominated in his place.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS

A BALL ROOM MYSTERY.

Child Artists and the King.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT).

LONDON, JULY 24.

THE last week of the London season has not been so dull after all, the Olympic Games at the Stadium keeping many people in town when they might have been tempted to seek fresh country breezes. All the great fashionable events which have London as their stage are over but there have been any number of private parties and dances this week. To-night the last ball of the season will be given at Lady Plymouth's beautiful house.

The Franco-British Exhibition continues to be the favourite resort of the world of fashion from the Queen downwards. Parties of well-known people are to be seen there nightly in the restaurants.

The last week of the season has had its sensation too—a private matinee performance of a dramatised form of Mrs. Elinor Glyn's much discussed and much condemned novel "Three Weeks." There was a brilliant audience present at the Adelphi: Prince Francis of Teck was in Lord Londesborough's box. The Grand Duke Michael, Mrs. Keppel, Mrs. Willie James, the Duchess of Rutland, and Lord Curzon were also among the guests. Mrs. Glyn herself took the leading part, that of the Queen, and wore some charming toilettes made by her sister Lucile, maker of emotional gowns and known in Society as Lady Duff Gordon.

A BALL ROOM MYSTERY.

The mystery of a missing diamond and pearl necklace is agitating social circles this week.

The circumstances surrounding its disappearance are of a rather unpleasant character.

The necklace is the property of Mrs. Marshall Roberts, a young and pretty woman moving in the best Society. A few days ago one of the last of the brilliant balls of the season at which the King was one of the guests was held and Mrs. Marshall Roberts wearing the necklace was among the guests. On entering the ball-room she unclasped the collarette and doubling it wore it on her wrist. Later at the supper table, where Mrs. Roberts was one of ten guests she remembers taking the improvised bracelet off and placing it by her plate with the intention of clasping it round her neck again when she arose. Leaving the supper table she reached the vestibule and there remembering her jewellery, returned to the table. Although only a minute or two had elapsed the collarette was gone. A thorough search was made absolutely without result, and the matter is now in the hands of Scotland Yard. Needless to say the ten guests, all well-known Society people, who sat at the table occupied by Mrs. Roberts will be very glad to hear of the missing necklace being traced.

NOVEL HOLIDAYS.

Two new holiday experiments are being tried with great success this year by middle class people.

A revival of the old family coach but in modern form is one of them. Paterfamilias instead of going through the ordeal of conveying wife, family, servants and a month's luggage to the sea-side via cab, railway train and station bus, pops the whole household, luggage and all, into a motor bus, which whisks them away to the sea-side without any bother of changing trains.

The spin through the pleasant country lanes is a holiday in itself and the cost on the whole is no more. Many heads of households are arranging with friends who charter the bus for the return journey. When this is done the motor bus becomes actually cheaper than the train.

Caravanning is the other holiday plan that is appealing to a large number of people this season. Ever since the boom in caravanning which dates from the early spring of last year the van builders have been building new caravans with the result that there are numbers of vans of good design and modern construction available for hire at about two and a half guineas per week.

A holiday spent on wheels therefore is cheap as well as novel and the Caravan Club of Great Britain is ready with any amount of information to oblige its members.

BUSY TAILORS.

What is known as the "between seasons rush" is keeping the ladies tailors busy. The fashionable West End tailors almost without exception make a point of making tailor made gowns at reduced prices during the dead season. The custom is a popular one. It enables the Society dame who is not at all above getting a good thing cheap, to procure her outfit for the moors and for the sea-side season in September at about twenty-five per cent. below the normal cost. A few weeks at Trouville, for instance, demand an array of dainty coats and skirts in white cloth, tussore and linen.

But the between seasons rush serves another useful purpose. It enables the tailor to maintain his staff of cutters, fitters and workmen at full strength during the dead season. In the case of the dressmakers the end of the London season means wholesale dismissals of work girls.

CHILD ARTISTS AND THE KING.

The little artists of the Royal drawing Society, the Academy of Art of Childhood were highly honoured by being allowed to hold their summer exhibition in the Orangery of Kensington Palace. The permission of the King had to be asked and was readily obtained by Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, who as president of the Society takes an active personal interest in her little protegees of the brush and pencil. Princess Louise looking very charming in blue and white muslin and a black hat was present and gave the prizes for the best snap-shot drawings done by the little people. I have described the work of the small artists of the Royal Drawing Society whose ages range from eighteen months to eighteen years before now. The children are taught to draw exactly what they see, or rather to follow their natural inclination. A life-like portrait of Mr. Beerbohm Tree as Edwin Drood, drawn from memory by a seven-year-old child who had been taken to see Edwin Drood at His Majesty's, was among the pictures hung on the line yesterday.

A DINNER NOVELTY.

Fruit soups have become extraordinarily popular this season, and at nearly all smart dinners just now the choice of a fruit soup as well as of a consomme and a creme is offered.

Dainty cut glass bowls and bouillon cups are being sold in the shops, specially for the fruit soups which are served ice cold. The rules for making fruit soups were given to me yesterday by a famous West End chef. The fruit, which may be of any kind in season, —just at the moment raspberry soup and peach soup are favourite courses—is gently stewed and passed through a sieve. An equal quantity of water is then added to it and a small dessert spoon of sago or arrowroot. The thickening agent is added when the fruit juice is at boiling point, then cooked till clear. Sugar as desired is added and either lemon juice or wine.

Fruit by the way plays a very important part in up-to-date hot weather diet. The hors d'oeuvre is a slice of iced canteloupe melon, then comes the fruit soup. Stewed pears or gooseberries are served with the game and macedoine of fruit or a fruit salad forms the sweet.

FOR "THE TWELFTH."

The fair sex, so I learn on excellent authority, will be very strongly represented on the moors next month. The sportswoman of the day is taking the stern business of the Twelfth and of the days that succeeded it very earnestly this year. Not only are the modistes and milliners very busy fitting their clients with toilettes for the moors, but the gunsmith reports a considerable access to the number of his lady customers. The sportswoman it should be known is properly fitted for her gun, which is generally of a light make and specially designed for ladies. Her measurements are taken and a correct "fit" is thus assured.

From now to the Glorious Twelfth the shooting schools will be much patronised by fashionable ladies who will practice potting dummy grouse.

THE SOCIETY FLOWER.

Once again the efforts to dethrone the malmaison from its proud position as the Society flower have been doomed to failure.

Growers at the Carnation Show at the Horticultural Hall the other day were unanimous in stating that the malmaison was still the button-hole flower par excellence. The malmaison makes its first appearance in April and when we see the brilliant park blooms in their stiff paper frills then we know that the Season is due.

Even when the dressmaking establishments and costume departments of the large stores tried to introduce the rose, the camelia, a tiny posy of pansies or a little spray of forget-me-nots by pinning buttonholes of these flowers on to the lapel of the white linen and shantung coats in their show rooms, Society would have none of it and remained faithful to the malmaison.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

The Honourable Mr. Justice J. J. Heaton, I.C.S., resumed the execution of the duties of his office as Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 10th July.

The Honourable Mr. Justice F. C. O. Beaman, I. C. S., Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Bombay, is granted furlough on urgent private affairs from the 9th June up to the 18th October both days inclusive, with permission to combine the April and October vacations of the High Court with the furlough.

Major W. Beale, Assistant Political Agent, First Grade, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for one year with effect from the 20th October or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. C. M. Roberts, Jailor, Central Prison, Yeravda, to act as Superintendent, Special Prison, Thana, during the absence on leave of Mr. C. N. Hall or pending further orders.

Mr. C. A. Pogson, First Class Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, has been allowed an extension of furlough for eleven days.

Mr. E. L. Sale, I. C. S., has allowed an extension of furlough on medical certificate for six months.

License to grant certificates of marriages between Native Christians is granted to the Reverend Ananda Ronada of the Basel German Evangelical Mission.

The services of Lieutenant-Colonel C. F. Willis, M. D., I. M. S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India from the 12th August.

His Excellency the Governor General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officers. 1st Battalion, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.—Major George Richard Webb.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles—Lieutenant-Colonel Robert William Layard Dunlop, Captain (Honorary Major) Hanson Ragland Hope Wilkinson.

Dr. E. Head Moore to be Medical Officer in charge of the observation camp for pilgrims at Perim and Health Officer of the Port of Perim in respect of pilgrim ships which touch at that port.

DURING the week ending 11th August five chests of opium were removed from warehouse in Bombay. Of these, two were shipped to Cutch-Mandvi, two were purchased by the farmer at Gondal and one by the farmer at Porbander. During the week thirteen chests were imported from Indore.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending August 11th was 613, giving a death-rate of 30·41 per annum per thousand as against 36·42 the corresponding period of last year, and 40·89 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 48 died from fevers; 37, plague; 6, small-pox; 3, measles; 1, cholera; 1, leprosy; 50, phthisis; 46, diseases of the nervous system; 138, affections of the respiratory organs; 42, diarrhœa; 23, dysentery; 41, still-born; 78, old age and debility; 6, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 20; Brahmin, 15; Lingaet, 3; Bhattia, 3; Hindu of other caste, 268; Hindu low caste, 68; Musalman, 135; Parsee, 27; Native Christian, 24; Eurasian, 2; European, 7. The total number of births was 382 as against 386, the corresponding period of last year, and 362 the average over the past five years.

THE KING AT ISCHL.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION.

Jubilee Congratulations.

DISCUSSION ON TURKISH AFFAIRS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 12.

King Edward and the Emperor Francis Joseph received an ovation from the thousands who lined the route, as they drove to the King's hotel, where His Majesty received the Archduchesses.

His Majesty lunched at the Imperial Villa and congratulated the Emperor on his Jubilee.

LONDON, AUGUST 13.

There was a gala dinner at Ischl last night.

The Emperor and King Edward exchanged toasts in which they referred to the cordial relations existing between the two countries.

It is semi-officially announced that Sir Charles Hardinge and Baron von Aehrenthal, the Austrian Foreign Minister, have discussed the situation in Europe and especially Turkey in regard to whom, Austria and England, like the other Powers, have decided to observe a sympathetic and waiting attitude.

LATER.

King Edward in proposing the toast of the Austrian Emperor's health at Ischl, said:—"The relations between Great Britain and Austria have always, thank God, been of the most friendly nature. My earnest wish is that they should remain so."

King Edward persuaded the Emperor to take his first motor trip yesterday. Their Majesties were out for an hour and a quarter.

THE WRIGHT AEROPLANE.

Successful Aerial Flights.

A KILOMETRE A MINUTE.

LONDON, AUGUST 13.

Wright continues to perform flights on his aeroplane in the morning and evening.

He travels from seven to ten kilometres at each trial and preserves a height of about thirty feet from the ground.

The average speed of the aeroplane is one kilometre a minute.

Wright's performances are generally recognized as being greatly superior to any previous aviation.

FRENCH NAVAL DISASTER.

6 Killed and 13 Injured.

LONDON, AUGUST 13.

A big gun burst during firing practice on board the French training ship *Couronne* at Toulon. Six were killed and thirteen terribly injured.

The cause of the disaster was overheating through the too frequent firing of disintegration powder.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

The Fisheries Question.

LONDON, AUGUST 13.

A telegram to the "Times" from St. Petersburg states that Russia and Japan are about to begin pourparlers with a view to concluding an agreement for the mutual protection of the seal and other fisheries in the Western Pacific. Count Komura broached the subject in the course of a recent discussion with M. Isvolsky on the subject of the development of Russo-Japanese relations.

ASIATICS IN THE TRANSVAAL

New Bill to be Introduced.

CONCESSION TO REGISTERED IMMIGRANTS.

LONDON, AUGUST 12.

A telegram from Pretoria states that the Government is introducing a Bill legalising the status of Asiatics voluntarily registered before the 10th May and also certificated under the Asiatic Act of 1907. It proposes to restrict trading licenses to Asiatics thus qualified.

The maximum penalties to be five hundred pounds and two years, together or separate.

SEIZURE OF ARMS BY THE CHINESE.

Japanese Merchants Implicated.

A BIG HAUL.

LONDON, AUGUST 13.

The "Standard" publishes a telegram from Hongkong stating that the Chinese authorities at Chinchau have seized ten thousand rifles and two million cartridges which have been since claimed by Japanese merchants.

An international question similar to the seizure of the "Tatsu Maru" may possibly arise over the above.

CRICKET.

LONDON, AUGUST 13.

Somerset has beaten Hampshire by seven wickets.

Notts has beaten Northamptonshire by ten wickets.

The following matches were drawn :—

Yorkshire vs. Middlesex.
Surrey vs. Sussex.
Kent vs. Essex.
Derbyshire vs. Lancashire.

ANARCHY IN BENGAL.

ANOTHER BOMB OUTRAGE.

No Lives Lost.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 13.

The "Englishman" publishes the following telegram, this morning, with reserve, awaiting confirmation :—

"Barrackpore, August 12th. No. 59, local passenger train was bombed between Shamnugger and Kankinara at 7-30 this evening. The composition of the bomb was similar to that which injured Mr. Campsie."

A telegram, from Shamnugger, dated August 12th, says :—

There was a bomb outrage here this evening, or, in this case, fortunately, only an attempted bomb outrage, for no one was injured.

A bomb consisting of a cocoanut shell, fitted with a bamboo tube and charged with metal spikes and explosives, similar to that used in the recent Kankinara outrage, was thrown at a train which leaves Sealdah at 6-2 p.m. for Kanchrapara. The train had left here, at 7-30, for Kankinara, the next stopping place, when a missile was thrown, it is surmised, from the down line. It fell short of a window of a second class compartment, for which it was evidently intended, where some Europeans were seated, and burst as it struck the ground.

The train was brought to a standstill, but as it was found that no perceptible damage had been done, it proceeded on its journey, and subsequently was sent empty to Calcutta, for further investigation.

The police have not, as yet, any clue as to the perpetrator or perpetrators. A portion of the bomb has been found on the permanent way.

LATER.

The "Empire" publishes the following statement of a guard named Finnimore concerning the bomb explosion of last night :—

At 19-13 the train left Shamnugger and at 19-14 I noticed a very brilliant white light on the right side of the brake, followed by dense clouds of smoke smelling very strongly of gunpowder. At Kankinara I walked along the platform to inquire into the matter and found an excited crowd, consisting of two Eurasians and several native passengers around a carriage which was afterwards discovered to have been struck by a bomb. Perrot, one of the passengers, a loco fitter, stated that he noticed a very bright light in the carriage in which he was travelling, immediately followed by dense smoke. He thought the train had caught fire. The driver, when I questioned him, also said he noticed a bright light. I then told the station-master at Kankinara to wire to the station-master of Shamnugger to search the line near the up starting signal for explosives. Dense clouds of smoke entered my brake-van and I could scarcely breathe. When the smoke cleared I turned my light along the right side of the train, but saw no damage of any sort.

The Manicktola Bomb Case.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 13.

At the hearing of the Anarchist case, at Alipore, yesterday, the evidence of Sukumar Sen was taken, and occupied the whole morning. The witness was, at one time, the managing director of the "Bande Mataram" newspaper. and made a declaration as the owner of the press.

He gave details of the relationship of Arabindo Ghose, Bepin Chandra Pal, Subodh Chunder Mullick and others, with the paper. It was not a commercial success, and Subodh Chunder Mullick was the principal contributor to keep it afloat.

In the afternoon, the police witnesses and others were examined.

LATER.

The case for the Crown against the first batch of prisoners of the Manicktola bomb case closed at the Alipore Police Court to-day. The bulk of the prisoners declined to make statements including Arabindo Ghose, while many denied they were guilty.

Bombs in Chandernagore.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 13.

Some men were working near the distant signal at Chandernagore, yesterday, removing the bushes and trees which had grown during the recent rains, when one of them struck a hard substance, with his tool and a terrific explosion immediately took place, injuring the man so severely that he had to be removed to the hospital.

Shortly after, under exactly similar circumstances, and at the same place, another explosion occurred, but no one was hurt.

The fragments were collected and sent to Calcutta for examination. No arrests have been made.

The Garden Reach Case.

ACCUSED COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 13.

Moulvi Abdullah, Police Magistrate, Alipore to-day disposed of the case in which Mohamed Saha, a Peshwari cloth dealer of Sonaibazar, Garden Reach, was charged, under the new Explosive Act, with possession of explosives.

The Magistrate, after recording evidence, found that a prima facie case had been made out against the accused and accordingly committed him to the Sessions.

SIR ANDREW FRASER.

Again Indisposed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 13.

Sir Andrew Fraser is again indisposed, and in consequence there is to be no garden party on behalf of the people of Bihar to-day.

THE MADRAS CHAMBER.

Letter to Government.

"SAFETY-VALVE" POLICY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 13.

The following is the text of the letter, addressed by the Hon'ble Mr. A. J. Yorke, Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, Madras, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, Simla, dated 9th July 1908 :—

This Chamber has been favoured with a copy of the proceedings of a general meeting of the Behar Planters Association, held in May last, and is asked to support that Association in impressing on Government the necessity for more energetic measures in repressing seditious writing and speaking in the country.

This the Chamber has decided to do in no spirit of panic ; but with the desire, so far as with the Chamber lies, to strengthen the hands of Government, by recording the feelings of a body in South India whose prime interests are, and must be, the maintenance of good relations between Indians and Europeans, and, generally, the peace and prosperity of the country.

GOVERNMENT'S ACTION.

The Chamber wishes, then, to express its belief that Government action to date has been well conceived, both as against the misguided bomb conspirators and against the seditious press and speakers who have egged them on, and it urges, henceforward, the strictest enforcement of the law and its prompt and consistent application by the executive throughout the land. That such action will meet with the approval of the commercial classes, both Indian and European, of the Presidency, the Chamber can assert with confidence, as its members very fully represent the European merchants, and are in close touch with all the most substantial local Indian merchants. These all fully realise that their interests also are bound up in the permanent peace and well-being of the country, and condemn the agitation as spurious and harmful. These feelings have not only found verbal expression, but are significantly shown by the fact, that though Swadeshi delegates sent, primarily, it appears, to appeal to students at a college adjoining the commercial quarter, have frequently attempted to also preach, in Godown Street, the Native business centre of Madras. They have consistently been denied a hearing there by Hindus and Mahomedans alike.

THE ATTITUDE OF LOYALISTS.

This feature of the position is further made prominent by an incident which occurred a few days ago, in another quarter of the city, when one such speaker was stoned away by a local mob. The Chamber thinks it probable that these feelings of dislike to the agitation are not confined to the traders of the city of Madras, but are largely held, in other parts of the country, by responsible people with a stake in it. They, however, generally hesitate to put forward their views, either through apathy, or from a natural dislike to attempt a controversy with fluent irresponsibles, who pose as honest patriots, and would not hesitate to hold up to opprobrium any opposing them Loyal opinion, however, based on sound views of self-interest should probably make itself felt up-country no less than in Madras as against such agitators if village officers generally were encouraged and had pointed out to them shortly the harmful effect on the future of the country inevitable from the unchecked spread of seditious doctrines which range from crude boycott recommendations to open incitement to lawlessness and murder. The Chamber is convinced that the so-called

"SAFETY VALVE" POLICY

as to free speaking and writing is unfitted for India and is self-condemned by its results here to date. It has created a situation which need never have arisen, but is fraught with danger not only politically but economically, for capital is already leaving the country. This calls for the active intervention of the authorities. They have on their side both power and reason, and the Chamber urges them to bring both home to all concerned, on the one hand by relentless enforcement of the law, the first necessity of the case, on the other hand by organised measures to enlist the active assistance of the many throughout the country who are interested in the preservation of its peace.

VICEROY'S AUTUMN TOUR.

Nothing Definitely Settled.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 13.

The Viceroy's autumn tour has not yet been definitely settled, but may include visits to Bikaner, Agra, Delhi and Lucknow.

THE CANAL COLONIES.

Repairs on Railways.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 13.

Repairs on railways in the Canal Colonies are proceeding as rapidly as possible, but further rain has interfered with work. It will take considerable time fully to restore broken lines.

CHOLERA IN MADRAS.

Disease Still Prevalent.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 13.

Cholera still rages in Madras, among the victims yesterday being Mr. A. T. Ambrose, a High Court Vakil of 26 years' standing, who has already lost two children from this cause.

THE Directors of the Bank of Bombay have appointed Mr. H. S. Benner to act as Agent at Poona Branch vice Mr. Lyon Scott, temporarily absent on leave.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Voluntary Liquidation.

THE AUDITORS' REPORT.

The auditors, Messrs. Lovelock and Lewes, in their report, after detailing the method of their investigation into the affairs of the Commercial Bank of India, state.

	Rs.	As.	P.
In our opinion it is necessary to make a reserve of	12,83,432	15	11
That the available reserves amount to	1,24,709	12	5
Leaving a net deficiency of ...	11,58,723	3	6

We have been requested to express our opinion as to the action which should now be taken by the Bank.

There appears to be only two possible courses open :—

(1) A further reduction of Capital.

(2) Liquidation.

In our opinion, and we give it with great reluctance but without hesitation, the second is the one which should be adopted.

The first we believe would mean the prolongation of decay, not the restoration of health.

Public confidence would seem to us to have been too rudely shaken by the past history of the Bank, by the capital already lost, to be ever restored by a further sweeping education of capital.

Without that confidence there seems to us no hope of retrieving the situation.

In our opinion the Creditors' and Shareholders interests would now best be consulted by the Bank going into voluntary liquidation as soon as possible.

We would advise that the fullest powers should if possible be obtained to enable the Bank to manage and gradually realise its assets, to prevent the importunity of Creditors forcing them on the market at a tremendous sacrifice : that every possible effort should be made to pay off the creditors in full from the assets, other than Kunnivadi, that a Company should be formed to take over and work the Zemindary, and the shares therein handed over "pro rata" to the Bank's Shareholders, with any surplus which might remain from the other assets.

We desires to express our thanks to the whole of the Calcutta Staff, who have given us every possible assistance in the course of our work : in particular to Mr. Moir, whose notes and information collected in anticipation of our Audit we have found of the greatest value.

THE DIRECTORS' ACTION.

The following is a report of the proceedings of a Special Meeting of Directors, held at the residence, 42, Chowringhee, Calcutta, of Mr. Eardley Norton, Chairman of the Board, on Wednesday, 29th July, 1908 :—

The business before the Board was to consider the private and confidential Report of Messrs. Lovelock and Lewes dated 27th April, 1908, and to discuss the position disclosed by such Report.

It was recorded that, serious as was the position so disclosed, the Board, in the absence of anything approaching to a run on the Bank, were justified in not having taken immediate action thereon seeing that it was deemed expedient in the joint interests of all concerned (creditors as well as members) (1) to refer Messrs. Lovelock and Lewes' report to Messrs. Meugens, King and Simson, Chartered Accountants, Calcutta, for an independent investigation and Report ; (2) to carry on in usual course of business until the result of the Bank's operations for the then current half-year now ended on 30th June last had been ascertained ; and (3) to endeavour to get in certain large and important assets notably Kunnivade Zemindary, East Indian distilleries Sugar Factories' Debentures and Preference shares realisation where of might have rendered it feasible and prudent to carry on with or without closing down all branches and confining the Bank's operations to Calcutta where there is always a remunerative outlet for liquid capital. On point (1) Mr. Meugens said that, subject to obtaining certain particulars from the Head Office, his firm were not prepared to dissent from Messrs. Lovelock and Lewes' report or from their conclusions and recommendations. On point (2) the Acting Chief Manager produced the trial Balance Sheet and accounts for the half-year ended 30th June last, and stated that, although results for that period showed improvement they were not such as to materially alter or affect the financial position as shown in Messrs. Lovelock and Lewes' report. On point (3) it appeared that there was little, if any chance of certain long pending negotiations ripening into any offers, commensurate with the real value of the assets without further great delay ; it also appeared extremely doubtful whether intending buyers would come forward with any definite offer that the Board could recommend for acceptance without unduly depleting assets.

This being so the Board proceeded to discuss the Report and in particular the conclusions and recommendations therein stated which may be briefly summarised as follows:—

REPORT.	DIRECTORS' MINUTE THEREON.
1. That it is essential to make good a net deficiency in reserve of Rs. 11,58, 723-3-6.	It is quite impracticable to comply with this recommendation without realising assets not now realisable save at an enormous sacrifice at the present time and thereafter making a further and third drastic reduction in the Bank's Ordinary Share Capital.
2. Only two courses open. (1) further reduction of capital. (2) liquidation, the latter being unhesitatingly recommended for adoption, voluntary liquidation being preferable.	The Directors are at one with Messrs. Lovelock and Lewes in believing that the public confidence, so rudely shaken by the past history of the Bank, mainly owing to previous losses of capital, would not be restored by means of a further reduction nor would the situation be thereby retrieved; the Directors are therefore face to face with the fact that liquidation is inevitable or at least that the assets could be best preserved and protected by placing the Bank in liquidation in the joint interests of creditors and members alike.

The only remaining question before the Board therefore was, should the Bank at once close it doors and suspend payment or should the Directors take the shareholders into their complete confidence and give them an opportunity of arriving at a decision on a full disclosure of the facts including Messrs. Lovelock and Lewes' report.

In the course of prolonged deliberation it was pointed out that the mere issue of the notice and circular convening a meeting to consider the Board's recommendations to wind up, would precipitate a crisis and in all probability cause a run which would compel the Directors to close the Bank's doors and to suspend payment before the meeting could be held and the views of members ascertained. It was further pointed out that the risk was enhanced by the fact that the Bank had several branches, namely, at Madras, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar, Hyderabad (Sind), Rangoon, Rawalpindi, and Murree, and that there might be a run on one or more of these branches before any run was discernible at Calcutta and that consequently up-country creditors and customers might obtain payment and withdraw balances and so get an advantage over other creditors and customers.

In the result it was Resolved that the Board should reserve their final decision until Messrs. Meugens, King and Simson's report had been obtained, and that on receipt thereof another Special Board meeting should be held to definitely decide the course to be adopted.

MR. MEUGEN'S OPINION.

Mr. E. E. Meugens, in a letter to the Directors dated July 30th, stated :—

I am of opinion that the proposed investigation can disclose nothing which will materially affect the position. With the bad debts and over-valuation of Assets now standing on the books and requiring immediate attention, it is impossible for the Bank to pay even its Preference Dividend, in spite of the small profit said to have been earned. To pass over the Preference Dividend now and for the next few years would, I feel sure, be disastrous. If, therefore, the Bank hopes to continue, a reduction of Capital to wipe off these losses and over-valuations is essential. But, since such reduction of Capital would only be resorted to in order to put the Bank in a position to pay dividends out of its future profits, the same would be futile unless the Bank would thus be placed in a position to earn such profits.

Seeing that your shares are, I understand, practically unsaleable at Rs. 13, a reduction in their nominal value to Rs. 15 could hardly be regarded as of itself injurious, and if this scheme could be carried out, I see no reason why you should not with this amount of cash at your command gradually close down your branches, concentrate upon Calcutta and by careful trading eventually make profits sufficient to enable you to pay a dividend and perhaps in time bring your shares to a premium on their Rs. 15 per value. But it is essential that you should have a firm offer to purchase these properties for cash to lay before your shareholders along with any proposal for further reduction of capital, since, to my mind, everything depends on this realisation and, unless you see an almost immediate prospect of selling these two assets at practically the figures above stated, I see no possible alternative but to liquidate, and that without undue delay.

DECISION TO LIQUIDATE.

At a special meeting of Directors held at the residence of Mr. Eardley Norton, Chairman of the Board, on 6th August, the Chairman intimated that according to his view liquidation was inevitable, and that being so he recommended that the Bank ought to close its doors and simultaneously, as far as practicable, issue a circular to shareholders convening an extraordinary general meeting (to be held on the earliest possible date compatible with the provisions of the Articles) to pass requisite resolutions for placing the Bank in voluntary liquidation and the appointment of liquidators armed with all necessary and proper powers including a mandate from the Company to apply to the High Court for a supervision order under the Indian Companies Act. A draft circular prepared by the Company's solicitors, was produced and settled and after some discussion it was resolved that the course recommended by the Chairman was the only proper course to adopt and that the draft circular accompanied by resolutions to be prepared by the Company's solicitors should be forthwith issued in terms of the Articles and that there upon the Bank should close its doors, telegraphic instructions being sent to all branches to do likewise.

MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS IN BOMBAY.

IN pursuance of a circular letter addressed to the Bombay shareholders of the Commercial Bank of India, Limited, by Messrs. Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy, Gordhandas Khattau and others, a large number of shareholders representing, in the aggregate over three thousand shares, met at Mr. Gordhandas Khattau's office, Oriental Buildings, Fort, yesterday evening. Mr. Gordhandas was voted to the chair.

After discussing the situation in its several aspects a resolution was passed to the effect that a telegram be sent, by the Chairman, [illegible] of that day's meeting to Mr. E Norton, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bank, that the Bombay shareholders wish the appointment of Messrs. Lovelock and Lewis as Liquidators.

It was also resolved that a Sub Committee consisting of Messrs. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, Gordhandas Khattau, N. J. Gamadia, E. D. Straneck and Mr. Abdulla Hoosein, with Mr. J. K. Parulkar, as Secretary, be appointed to arrange details and that eight annas per each share held by the Bombay shareholders be contributed to defray expenses for telegrams, advertisements, printing and deputing representatives to Calcutta.

With a vote of thanks to Mr. Gordhandas Khattau for his able conduct in the chair and placing his office at the disposal of the shareholders, the proceedings terminated.

ENGLISH KING-MAKERS.

Plan to Place Mulai Hafid on the Throne.

The story of a daring and ambitious adventure by six young Englishmen is told in the "Daily Express." There are, it is said, "six English king-makers in Fez at present, or—if it be true that the popular favourite for the Moorish throne is now on the march—in the immediate entourage of Mulai Hafid." Their object is to establish Mulai Hafid firmly on the throne of Morocco, and they believe that by this stroke of state-craft the country will be restored to peace, and will be thrown open unreservedly to foreign enterprise.

Mr. Ellis Ashmead Bartlett, who had visited the country last summer, was convinced that much benefit would result from the success of Mulai Hafid, and he resolved that, with the aid of friends, he would supply assistance. Mulai Hafid was prepared to grant certain concessions for railways and mines. and part control of the Customs in return for unofficial assistance from England. As soon as the project was well thought out, Charles Beadle, one of the party, went to Morocco to join an agent, Redman, who had been in the country for some time This was in March, and the expenses were raised by Mr. Ashmead Bartlett, through a London firm of financiers. A second man, Belton, then set out, and finally Mr. Ashmead Bartlett himself set sail, leaving control of affairs in England to Mr. Hardwick. Other members of the party are yet to join their comrades in Morocco.

BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Tenders for Sleepers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 13.

The following are the accepted tenders for the sale of sleepers for the Eastern Bengal State Railway for delivery by next February:—

BROAD-GAUGE.—The Raja of Bamra, 40,000 sleepers ; Messrs. Gladstone, Wyllie, 25,000 ; Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co., 50,000; Messrs. Hoare, Miller and Co., 50,000 ; and Mr. George Henderson, 10,000.

METRE-GAUGE.—The Buxa Forest Department, 50,000; the Bengal Timber Trading Co., 12,000 ; and the Raja of Bamra, 8,000.

THE RECENT RIOTS.

Message From the Governor.

The following appears in the current "Government Gazette" headed "To the People of Bombay" :—

Now that tranquility has been restored to Bombay, His Excellency the Governor in Council earnestly hopes that its citizen of every degree will seriously consider the lessons of the recent disturbances.

The business of a great City has been suddenly interrupted with the result of losses which must bear heavily upon the poor. Harmless Europeans pursuing their ordinary avocations have been attacked with stones. Mill-hands desirous of continuing their work have been intimidated by acts of violence discreditable to a civilized City.

Worst of all 15 lives have been lost and 38 persons wounded. The Government deeply deplores these casualties, which would have reached far larger dimensions but for the self-control and discipline shown by the troops under great provocation from persistent stone-throwing.

In no case was a shot fired except after the mobs had been urged to disperse quietly and when they had resorted the acts of violence endangering life and property.

These disturbances and this sad loss of life are wholly due to the organized efforts of persons who do not in all cases belong to Bombay, and who were careful to remain in security when the lives of the poor people whom they had deceived were in danger Even these persons cannot rejoice at the results of their work. Who then can be said to have benefited in any way?

Solely in order to check the violent section of the Press which threatens to bring disasters upon the people of India, the Government were forced—in the interests of the people—to take certain measures. No man of intelligence can believe that the policy of Government would be affected by these futile but fatal demonstrations.

It is the earnest desire of the Government that the great City of Bombay shall not again be menaced by proceeding which can only injure its prosperity and bring grave discredit upon its reputation.

The Government, therefore, trusts that all who have the welfare of the Presidency and the progress of its people at heart will dissociate themselves publicly from the organized party of violence with both by writing, by speech, and by spreading falsehoods broadcast, is labouring to promote race-hatred, to bring the administration into contempt, and to intimidate all supporters of law and order

Such proceedings can lead only to one result—disaster to the people of India.

The Government will firmly discharge its duty of of maintaining peace and punishing all attempts to incite disorder ; but they desire to say plainly that the co-operation of all patriotic Indians in combating a seditious movement which tends only to produce anarchy is essential to the prevention of instigated crime, to the preservation of law and order, and to the progress of prosperity of the people of every degree.

MESSAGE TO THE TROOPS.

The Bombay Brigade Orders of to-day's date contain the following :—

"The G.O.C. has much pleasure in publishing the following extracts from a letter received from His Excellency the Governor of Bombay :—

'Would you very kindly convey to all the troops recently employed in connection with the troubles in Bombay an expression of my warm appreciation of their services. The duties they have had to perfrom have entailed much discomfort, have frequently been harassing, and have been the cause of a considerable amount of illness.

In these circumstances all the troops, British and Indian, displayed admirable temper and self-control. It is due to their restraint and to their excellent discipline at trying moments that the casualties among the rioters have been kept within narrow limits. I am certain that the troops will always show the same forbearance as on the recent occasion, and will uphold the best traditions of the British Army.' "

NEWSPAPER LIBEL.

The "Straits Times" Involved.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 13.

Mr. Justice A. G. Law, in the Supreme Court, gave his decision on the issue arising in connection with the libel action being brought by the Chetties and Chetty community of Singapore against the "Straits Times" Press, Limited.

The point before the Court was whether on the assumption that the article published was libellous and was a libel directed against all Chetties, the particular Chetty community of Singapore would have a right of action against the "Straits Times" Press, Limited. On the issue his Lordship gave judgment for the defendant Company, adding :—Of course I do not know what Mr. Van Someren proposes to do. I do not know whether this will conclude the case at all."

Mr. Van Someren said he would take time to consider whether plaintiffs would appeal or would apply for leave to amend.

His Lordship gave costs on the issue to defendants in the action.

THE MAHSUD TROUBLE.

No Settlement Effected.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 13.

With reference to reports which have found publication of the Mullah Powindah's having come down to near Sarwekai with a "lashkar" of three thousand men to protest against the terms announced by Mr. Donald for the settlement of the Mahsud difficulty, the facts are that the Mullah, with about three hundred men, sent a message asking for an interview which was refused, and he then retired. No terms have been arranged with the Mahsuds.

IN the Districts of His Highness the Nizam's Dominions, Headquarters Inspectors are usually required to conduct prosecutions in important criminal cases ; but as they have many other duties to perform, H. H. the Nizam's Government has issued a Resolution, on the recommendation of the Inspector-General of H. H. the Nizam's District Police, which is fully supported by the High Court, authorising Inspectors or Sub-Inspectors performing the duties of Headquarters Inspectors to act as Public Prosecutors in important criminal cases, and thus to facilitate Police work.

BOMBAY TRIANGULAR CONTESTS.

Probable Teams.

THE triangular cricket contest between the Presidency, the Parsees and the Hindus is a far cry from now ; still, considering the intense interest with which the international fixtures are looked forward to, it would not be amiss at this stage to say something about the probable constitution of the teams that would participate in those contests.

THE PRESIDENCY.

The Presidency Eleven is likely to be composed of Mr. Sprott (captain), Captain Greig, Captain Turner, Mr. J. S. Milne, Mr. Marris, Lieutenant Townend, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Joy, Commander Vines, Mr. Marsden and Captain Heath. The eleven would most probably be captained by Mr. Sprott, who is an old Presidency player and who is an excellent wicket-keeper. Nothing need be said about Captain Greig. Captain Turner, who has been the mainstay of the Bombay Gymkhana this season, is a reliable bat and, accustomed as he is to the tricky Bombay pitch, should prove very useful to his side in Bombay as well as in Poona. Lieutenant Townend is another Bombay batsman who is a very handy man and has some very pretty strokes. Mr. Cooper of Ahmednugger is a batsman who may be relied upon to do good service to his side. During the last Calcutta tour of the Bombay team, he ran up some very tall scores and proves a most consistent run-getter. The Bombay Gymkhana "skipper," Commander Vines, has considerable hitting powers and is a dangerous batsman to deal with, when well set. Playing a la Jessop, he hits out vigorously, making the ball travel like a cannon shot. He has elevated slogging almost into a science and possesses the happy knack of knocking down runs, particularly when they are most wanted. Occasions often arise when "kill-or-cure" methods alone prove effective, and a slogger of his great powers should, therefore, have a place in every Presidency Eleven. Mr. Marris, another Bombay man, too, is likely to prove useful to his side in the batting department. Captain Heath from Ahmednugger and Mr. Marsden from Satara are also very reliable bats. Messrs. Milne and Joy possess considerable trundling powers and should secure some very fine analyses. Mr. Cheetham is at present in Kathiawar, and it is not certain whether he would be included in the team. Mr. Powell is, at present, in England, and his absence is a serious handicap to the Presidency Eleven. Lieutenant Airy and Captain Rutter do not seem to have done anything remarkable this season, and are, therefore, not likely to be asked to play during the Bombay Carnival, though they stand a chance of being included in the team in the Presidency : Parsee match at Poona, which comes off a week before the Bombay Triangular contests. The same may be said of Mr. Hoare, the Indore trundler.

THE PARSEES.

The following are the probables for the Parsee team : Messrs. K. M. Mistry (captain), M. D. Bulsara, K. B. Mistry, J. Warden, R. P Meherhomji, N. M. Dinshaw, S. M. Chothia, H. Mulla and D. C. Daruwalla. For the last two places Messrs. D. M. Raja, Elchidana, Dubash, Wacha, D. Mody and S. Madon are in the running. Dr. M. E. Pavri, who so long captained the Parsees, is absent in England, and, in his absence, Mr. Mistry of Patiala has been selected to "skipper" the Parsees in the international contests. The Patiala player is, perhaps, the best all-round cricketer in India, and his batting and bowling performances are too widely known to need recapitulation here. Mr. Bulsara, the Ajmere trundler, who will lead the Parsee attack, is a trundler who is almost a terror on the Bombay wicket. He breaks in tremendously from the off as well as from the leg. K. B. Mistry is another Ajmere trundler of considerable powers. J. Warden is likely to materially assist the Parsee attack. R. P. Meherhomji, the Parsee Palairet, is, after the Patiala Mistry, the finest bat the Parsees possess, and, when once well set, his is a most difficult wicket to dislodge. S. M. Chothia, the young Elphinstonian, possesses considerable punishing powers, and if he were not to be in too much hurry to get runs, he should be one of the most reliable of bats. N. M. Dinshaw, the Karachi man, rightly deserves a place in a Parsee representative eleven, and although he is not much used to Bombay wickets, he is, looking to his batting capacities, likely to figure well here, and much more so in Poona, where he would find a congenial wicket. Mulla will keep the wickets for the Parsees, and nothing need be said about him beyond referring to his brilliant century at Poona last year. D. C. Daruwalla is a batsman of a different type from Mulla. He is a stone-waller, tediously such. Paradexically enough, he was the first Parsee batsman to knock up a century against the Presidency and it is a pity that he does not make more use of the hittng powers that he undoubtedly possesses, notwithstanding his usual stone-walling. Of the four men that are in the running for the last two places, Elchidana, Dubash and Madon stand a greater chance of being selected. Mr. A. H. Mehta, the premier Parsee bowler, who is in Kashmir at present, is not likely to be able to come down to Bombay to participate in the match.

THE HINDUS.

Messrs. C. V. Mehta (captain), P. Balu, Shivram, Sesachari, Talpade, P. K. Telang, Banda, and K. A. Date are certainties for the Hindu team, while Erasha, Mehendali, Oghad Shanker, Joshi and Ratital are in the running for the last three places. C. V. Mehta is an experienced "skipper," and is a good bat. P. Balu, though he is still undoubtedly the best Hindu bowler, is not quite the deadly trundler that he was a few years ago. Shivram and Talpade have been selected for their bowling. P. K. Telang, Banda and Date are good bats, the first-named possessing considerable hitting powers. For the last three places Erasha, Mehendali and Oghad Shanker are the most likely to be selected. The former two hail from Poona and Kirkee respectively, the last one being a well-known Kathiawar player. All three are good bowlers, and have played in the Presidency-Hindu matches. Joshi from Poona and Shroff from Ahmednugger also stand a chance of being selected, the former being a good trundler and the latter a fine bat.

On the whole, the Presidency have not very good prospects in the great contests. So far it does not appear likely that they would be able to put together a stronger eleven in the field than that of last year. On the other hand, the Parsees possess some very excellent trundlers, and the Hindu have half a dozen very fine bats. Still, at this stage, nothing can be predicted with anything like certainty, and we should wait a little longer to forecast the result with greater hope of certainty, until the teams are finally selected.

"Junius Junior" writes:—"Junius" in his article elsewhere on Presidency Cricket, states that he has neither heard or seen anything of Hindu cricket lately, and it appears that the same holds good with regard to Bombay cricket generally. It seems evident that his article is from a Mofussil outlook. He states, "Turning to Bombay, cricket has been even more impossible there than at Poona." Has he studied the Bombay Gymkhana fixtures or taken much interest in Bombay cricket with the exception of the match with Ahmednagar which he states took place at Aurangabad? Take the Bombay Gymkhana fixture list. After serious cricket began, i.e., with the match against the Hindu Gymkhana, only two matches have so far been abandoned out of nine. Six matches have been played to a finish and one drawn greatly in favour of the Gymkhana, while only one has been lost.

The Gymkhana have defeated the Y. M. C. A., Elphinstone College, Ahmednagar, Islam Gymkhana and the Parsee Gymkhana, and all these clubs in no uncertain manner. The only match lost so far was against the HinduGymkhana when the Bombay Gymkhana were without the services of Milne, Turner, Townend and Sanderson. Farquharson kept wicket in this match, but it must not be forgotton that Sanderson is also a sound bat. The Y. M. C. A. were defeated by 1 wicket and 71 runs; Elphinstone College by 5 wickets and 33 runs. Ahmednagar by 64, the Gymkhana declaring with only two wickets down in the second innings. Against the Islams the Gymkhana made 154 for 5 wickets while the former were all out for 22 runs.

The Parsee Gymkhana was defeated by 5 wickets.

In the match against the Army which, of course, took away Turner and Townend from the Gymkhana, 241 runs were made for 6 wickets against a total of 121 for 8.

Morris with an average of 56·6, for four matches with a highest score of 79, cannot be included. "Junius'" remark is that there appears to be no one above a very moderate standard in residence, while Clarke and Phillips have bowled well; the former took 12 wickets at Ahmednagar for 115 runs, while Phillips has on two occasions taken 3 for under 28, and also 3 for 6 against Elphinstone College.

Facts and figures may be more instructive than a look around a limited horizon, and here are the bowling averages up to date:

	O.	R.	M.	W.	A.
Coombes...	31	85	7	14	6·0
Milne......	48	139	14	20	6·9
Phillips...	35	119	9	10	10·9
Clarke	79	231	15	21	11·0

It seems strange, therefore, from whom "Junius' obtained his information about Milne, Coombes and Stileman being unable to get any aid from other members of the XI, especially as the latter of the trio has for some time only been able to bowl a few overs and then not do himself justice owing to a strain.

MURDER AT ALLAHABAD.

High Court Proceedings.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 13.

Sir George Knox and Mr. Justice Griffen continued on Monday and Tuesday the hearing of the appeals of Sultan Khan, Thakar Prasad Kandhai, and Surju, accused in the Allahabad murder case, and sentenced to death by the Sessions Judge of Allahabad.

Mr. C. Dillon, continuing his address, submitted that the whole theory for the prosecution was wildly improbable, and it was supported by evidence which was full of discrepancies, and which, considered as a whole, was utterly unreliable.

Rai Bahadur Pundit Sunder Lal, C. I.E. followed with a separate address for Sultan Khan and other counsel spoke on behalf of Surju.

Mr. Ross Alston then tendered Mr. Cecil Moore, I. C. S., Joint Magistrate of Allahabad, as a witness to prove the circumstances under which Surju's statement had been recorded by him.

Mr. Moore deposed on oath that he remembered Surju coming to his Court with the police to make a statement. Surju was anxious to make a statement, but in these cases his usual practice was not to record a statement until he was satisfied that the man knew what he was doing. He tendered him a pardon and then recorded the statement under Section 337, Criminal Procedure Code, and not as a confession. He did not attest the statement as he thought it did not require it. The man told his own story, but he occasionally interposed with questions.

The Court rose on Tuesday at this stage, Wednesday being a holiday, the hearing of the case was to be resumed on Thursday forenoon.

ALLEGED CHEATING.

Accused Discharged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 13.

The case in which Rai Dhoritri Narayan Sing, the uncle of Maharaj Mourbhanj, was charged with having cheated Dijendro Narayan Mustafy of Rs. 1,500, and Sirish Chander Sarbha Adhicary, Editor, "Hindu Patriot," with abetment thereof, was concluded before Moulvi Mohamed Abdoolla, Police Magistrate, Alipore, yesterday.

The Magistrate held that the prosecution had failed to establish any criminal offence against the accused, and accordingly discharged them.

BILLS ON LONDON.

Government action justified.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 13.

There seems to be some misunderstanding in London regarding the action of the Government of India in selling sterling drafts, remarks the "Pioneer." The principle adopted has been to offer the normal amount of half a million weekly so long as the demand was below that sum, but as soon as the market showed it required more, this normal amount was raised to one million. Last week, for example, one million was offered, but less than half this sum was taken. Accordingly this week only half a million is being offered. This seems consistent enough and there is every desire on the part of Government to meet the market.

CAPTAIN T. S. ROSS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 13.

Captain T. S. Ross, I.M.S., Health Officer, returned from leave yesterday and resumed charge of his duties from Dr. K. T. Mathan, who has been acting.

THE Hon'ble H. L. Crawford, of the Government of Ceylon, is touring in South India, studying the Excise system in India.

THE JUTOGH TRAGEDY.

Accused before the Magistrate

PAINFUL DETAILS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 13.

The following are the details of the evidence taken to-day in the Karim Khan case.

The evidence was recorded of Captain and Mrs. Thatcher and Dr. Hull.

ELSIE HOOPER'S STATEMENT

The girl's dying statement was also put in. It runs:—" I, Elsie Hooper, believing that I am about to die, declare that Karim Khan attempted to kiss me; he then attempted to do something else, and when I resisted, he shot me."

CAPTAIN THATCHER'S EVIDENCE.

Captain Thatcher, R. A., Jutogh, said: I had a nurse, Elsie Hooper, in my service. I employed her two years ago in England. She was an extremely respectable girl and very quiet. She was a nurse. On the evening of the 30th July we were living at the Military Works Bungalow. We went to dine with Major Guest about 7-50. Immediately before leaving we saw the nurse and Karim Khan, the accused, who was my bearer. It was an understood thing that he was left in charge during our absence. After dining at Major Guest's we went to Captain Normand's house and stayed there till about 12-45, when my mate of the rickshaw said my nurse was very ill. My wife and self at once hurried off. I called at Captain Hull's, R.A.M.C., on the way. I followed as quickly as I could. On arrival at home, I found my wife seated on the nurse's bed with my child in her arms. I saw a lot of blood on the nurse's clothes. The gun produced is mine. The gun was kept in its case in my dressing-room. The cartridge case is mine. Amongst the number of cartridges were some blue ones loaded with No. 5 shot. I next saw the gun on the morning of the 31st when Mr. Cooke, Police Inspector, brought it and showed it to me about two o'clock. I cleaned the gun myself. The accused was in my service since February or March of this year. I engaged him at Amballa. I considered him a steady man. I don't think the accused was a drunkard. The right barrel had recently been used. I found three or four men in the room. The accused was absent,

MRS. THATCHER'S EVIDENCE.

We went to dine with Major Guest. We left Karim Khan at the house, and told him to attend to his business properly. The rickshaw man came to Captain Normand's house, where we were at the time, and said the nurse was ill, and so we left for home. We found the nurse in bed, saturated with blood and my child by her side. Ten minutes after I got home Dr. Hull arrived. My little boy, aged 4 years, said, "Mummy, Karim Khan has shot Hooper with a great big gun." The girl said to me, "Karim Khan has shot my arm off." The girl's dying statement (Exhibit 5) was made before me and bears my signature. Here is the statement: "I, Elsie Hooper, believing that I am about to die, declare that Karim Khan attempted to kiss me; he then attempted to do something else, and when I resisted he shot me." Captain Thatcher was a witness with me that the nurse was fully conscious. I had the blanket, which was covered with blood, washed. The blanket with the gunshot hole in it, is this. The girl bore an excellent character. Mrs. Guest's nurse, Miss Cattenach, came a few minutes after. She was present when the girl made her dying declaration.

MISS CATTENACH'S EVIDENCE.

I knew Elsie Hooper intimately. She was an honest, upright, God-fearing girl. I went to the house on the night of the murder. I found Captain Hull and Mrs. Thatcher. I heard the girl make a statement. Captain Hull wrote down the statement. The statement produced all the very words she uttered. Karim Khan was our servant last year. On the 30th Miss Hooper said:—"Nurse, Karim Khan is cross with me." Karim Khan said to me: "Miss Hooper is very cross with me because I burnt her boots in the hot case." I identify the blanket, as I washed it; it was very black round the hole where the shot penetrated, with blood round it. I had to cut the deceased's night gown. The night gown (produced) is the deceased's. I saw the child in the next room with his father. His shirt, which was covered with blood, I washed.

DR. HULL'S EVIDENCE.

On the night of the 31st July I was called by Captain Thatcher about 12-45 and went to his bungalow into his bedroom. I found the deceased lying on her bed wounded, and Mrs. Thatcher was in the room also. I examined the nurse. I found a gunshot wound on the left shoulder. An inch and a half below it was a charred wound bleeding, with the muscles protruding. The gun was applied directly to the arm. This is the blanket with a shot in it. The girl had the appearance of being mortally wounded. The girl was given stimulants and the hæmorrhage was stopped. Her position was moved so that she could breathe more freely and preparations were made to perform the operation of transfusion. The girl did not revive. She continually made statements that she was in pain and was dying. She asked for the pain to be relieved, and asked to be put to sleep. I asked her to make a declaration. The statement produced were the words. She lived three-quarters of an hour after I arrived. I made a post-mortem after her death. This is my report of the post-mortem, which is produced. Hæmorrhage and shock were the actual causes of death. The wad (produced) was found in the chest and a probe inserted into the wound passed completely through the arm to the chest wall. The humerus could be felt to be completely pulverised. Numerous pellets were found in the shattered bones. Upon opening the chest the right pleura was found to be full of blood. Several pieces of shattered bone were in the pleural cavity. The cartridge found in the bag was blue. The discharged cartridge was also blue. This is the one found in the chest, also some of the shots. I know the accused and saw him the next day. His head was wounded and he was put in the hospital. The accused made a statement to me before Bishen Singh, Hospital Assistant, and the other servant of the Court Magistrate. There were no policemen present. I went away and wrote this statement. The accused talked quite freely. The statement is: "The reason I shot Miss Hooper was because she used always to complain about me. I took the gun out from the room afterwards. I shot so carefully that I did not hit the child. I shot Miss Hooper and then went into the servants' quarters." The accused was perfectly normal and in his senses when he made the statement. The accused was put in a cell for his own safe custody as the feeling was so strong against him that I could not be responsible otherwise. I arrived an hour after the girl had been shot. The guard was a military one.

Abdulla, Constable, said: I was sent to Tara Devi with three other constables to arrest the murderer, who had run away with the gun from a tunnel (railway). I saw the accused coming out. I called out to him to stop, but he ran away, first along the road and then up the hillside. I ran after him, and when we came to a stone quarry the accused jumped down the khud. I also jumped down and caught him. I then shouted out that I could not get out of the pit, when three or four men came and helped us out. I then put the accused into a cart and brought him to Boileauganj and then put the accused into a rickshaw.

The evidence this afternoon was taken of Bishen Singh, Hospital Assistant, who was present when accused made his statement to Dr. Hull. Also of the servants who called Captain Thatcher, of the Forest Guard who found the gun on the hillside, and of a Jutogh shopkeeper who was called to confirm his statement as to when it was.

Almoo, one of the servants, said:—I heard the nurse screaming in the bungalow. I was in my house. Lall Khan, bhisti, called out to me as his door was chained from the outside; mine was also chained. I shook the door and the chain dropped. Then I opened Lall Khan's door. I lit a light and went with Lall Khan to the house. The door of the house was closed and we jumped through the window, There was light in the room, the window was open, the nurse was lying on the bed, and the child was sitting up crying. We put some clothes on the nurse. The nurse said: "Abdul Karim had shot me." The nurse spoke in Hindustani. The mate went for the Sahib. When we came out we saw the bearer's door open and he was not there.

The evidence tendered by the prosecution also included that of Mr. Malan, District Judge, who took down accused's statement.

Mr. Alwayne Turner then addressed the Court for the Crown.

The Court then framed a charge of murder against the accused, and committed him to the Sessions.

SEDITION IN INDIA.

The Ethiraj Case.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 13.

To-day at the Madras High Court Third Criminal Sessions, before Mr. Justice Miller, Ethiraj Surendranath Arya, Swadeshi and political preacher, was indicted on two charges, particulars of which have already been published.

In the first charge were three counts, all relating to speeches delivered by the accused in Madras in the last few months.

The accused pleaded "Not Guilty" to the first count, guilty to the second count, while with regard to the third count he pleaded guilty, except with reference to a sentence which he denied having given expression to.

His Lordship:—Such plea cannot be accepted.

He asked accused whether he pleaded guilty to the charge of attempting to excite disaffection.

Accused pleaded "Not Guilty."

His Lordship then directed the Clerk of the Crown to record the plea of "Not Guilty" against all counts.

Venkataramana Iyer, who appeared with Krishnasawmy Iyer, for the accused, applied to His Lordship that as evidence with reference to charges would depend on the correct rendering of the Telugu passages, a common jury which understood the language might be empanelled.

His Lordship: I can only allow you to select a jury under the Code.

The Clerk of the Crown then proceeded to empanel the jury.

Eight gentlemen were challenged by the defence and five by the Crown, when the list of special jurors summoned for the day was exhausted. Eventually the jury was empanelled.

Mr. Nugent Grant informed His Lordship that Mr. E. R. Osborne, who had conducted the case in the Lower Court, had been retained by Government for the Sessions trial also.

Mr. Osborne then briefly stated the facts of the case. He said the case for the prosecution was a simple and straightforward one. Certain meetings had been held at the Moore Market and Triplicane Beach under the auspices of the Chennai Jana Sangam, of which the accused was a prominent member. The speeches made at three of these meetings were the subject of charges against the accused in this case. Counsel then gave some details of the speeches in question, with reference to which he said the jury would hear as evidence the statement of certain police officers present on the occasions who openly took notes of speeches. Counsel read to the jury speeches which were included in the charges of the indictment and explained the law relating to the various counts.

The examination and cross-examination of witnesses were then proceeded with.

A RANCHI telegram, in the "Bengalee," says, that cholera of a virulent type is raging there and the mortality is increasing daily.

Mr. W. S. MORRIS, recently employed in reorganising the Civil Service in the Transvaal, has been granted two years' furlough from June.

BROACH LOYALTY.

Enthusiastic Meeting.

DENOUNCEMENT OF THE PRESENT DISORDER.

A public meeting of the citizens of Broach had assembled in the Leka Hitechhu Saba hall at 5 p. m., on the 9th instant, which was presided over by R. B. Motilal Chunilal to express their indignation at the bomb and other outrages perpetrated in some parts of India, to condemn the anarchical methods adopted by misguided people for the achievement of political objects and to record their loyalty to the British Government and confidence in the present government of the country. The meeting was attended by some 1000 persons and the hall was crowded to suffocation. Great enthusiasm, utmost order and perfect unanimity prevailed throughout and not a single dissentient voice was heard. Resolutions were passed at the meeting, after the Presidential address was delivered by R. B. Motilal.

Rao Bahadur Motilal Chunilal said:—I have scarcely words to thank you sufficiently for the honour you have done me by electing me the President of such a grand and representative meeting which, as the invitation card shows, has been called by 26 Hindu, 8 Mahomedan, and 5 Parsi leading gentlemen of our City. Among the 39 signatures I see the names of respected Inamdars, experienced Government pensioners, wealthy merchants, eminent lawyers, learned graduates and trusted Doctors representing, as I know, different shades of opinion. The fact that such a cosmopolitan public should be united in a common object is in itself a very strong proof of the importance of this meeting and I therefore consider it no ordinary honour to be called to preside over its deliberations.

The object of this meeting is to record our entire disapprobation and indignation at the anarchical and seditious methods employed by some people in some parts of the country for the achievement of political objects and to express our condemnation at bomb-throwing and similar outrages, as also all attempts at creating disaffection towards the established British Rule; also to record our entire confidence in the government of the country as conducted under the sympathetic guidance of the Right Honourable Lord Morley, the Secretary of State for India; His Excellency Lord Minto, the Viceroy of India and our popular and esteemed Governor His Excellency Sir George Clarke. We have also to give expression to our grief at the sad deaths of Mrs. and Miss Kennedy and to condole with Mr. Kennedy in his sad bereavement.

As the learned and able speakers in charge of the several resolutions will, I am sure, address you on the several points connected with the subject, it is unnecessary for me to make a lengthy speech, and I will therefore content myself by giving expression to my views on the general situation as briefly as the importance of the subject would permit me to do.

It is useless my disguising the magnitude of the unrest which has been created in our country by the unbridled license with which inflammatory speeches have for some time past been made in the different parts of the country and the seditious and violent writings that have appeared in the papers. They are read and followed with much interest by a certain section of the public who, having no knowledge of the real state of affairs and having no patience to examine the pros and cons of each question and forming their independent judgment on the merits, have been so misled as to indulge in acts of violence and outrages for the achievement of impossibilities or of privileges and rights beyond the limit up to which they can be safely extended consistent with our progress in education, character and capacity to enjoy them without impairing the efficiency of the administration at a time when their extension a step or two further is being seriously discussed.

It is a matter of sincere gratification to me to be in a position to declare that of all the cities, Broach has been foremost in maintaining its equilibrium on political questions due mainly to the fortunate circumstances that its educated population exercise cool judgment and pause to ponder over the consequences which would inevitably result by the anarchical methods adopted in some parts of the country.

I have many occasions to travel all over Gujarat for the organisation of the Co-operative Credit Societies and therefore many opportunities of meeting people of all shades of opinion and respectability and am in a position to know that a large majority of them, who have received solid education and seen the world, are emphatically of the opinion that the people never enjoyed the freedom and liberty of speech which is allowed by the British Government, and as it would be making invidious comparisons between the past and present Government, which it is undesirable to do in the present condition, I will abstain from any such comparison; but I think I am bound to echo the real sentiment of the masses that never was property more safe, never was the administration so strong and impartial, never did the country enjoy such peace and never did the facilities for trade and commerce exist before, which we enjoy now. We are living in a progressive age and through the parental care of the British Government have received liberal education on English lines and principles which have created in us new aspirations and ideas. Most of these are certainly legitimate and I think the fact has been duly recognized by our benign Government and the introduction of reforms in the administration of the country which would practically satisfy our political aspirations has been under consideration and promise fruition shortly. It is premature to say that they will be all that a certain section of the public demand, but they will surely be some steps in advance of the existing state of things. Perhaps they may not satisfy those people who entertain more advanced views based on their fresh English Education, but they might satisfy the large majority whose opinions are formed from experience and whose motto is to proceed cautiously and safely. The advice of Sadi is that:—

> Haste makes waste and waste makes want,
> He that runs fast will not run long.

Any one who cares to take an honest survey of the progress India has made all round during the past 50 years and to pronounce an impartial judgment on the facts cannot but admit that we have greatly advanced in all the branches and our Social, Political, and Economical progress has been steady under the fostering care of the British Government. In proof of this I will request you kindly to refer to the Civil Lists of 1858 and of every succeeding 10 years, and you will find that while there was not a single Indian in the Government Civil, Military, Medical, Engineering or other services, the Civil List of 1908 shows a large number of our countrymen filling the coveted covenanted appointments. On the High Court Benches also, we have many honoured Judges of our nationality and two Indian gentlemen now adorn the Council of the Secretary of State for India. According to the report in the "Sanj Vartman", Mr. Malbari will shortly grace the Viceroy's Executive Council and though some people may not consider these reforms sufficient, we cannot deny that fair progress has been made; and it is, I submit, the duty of every Indian who has a spark of gratitude in him to feel thankful to the Government for these reforms.

Having given this outline of our position 50 years ago as compared to what it is now, I would address you with regard to the recent occurrences which are said to be connected with the political aspirations of the people. No sensible man has heard of the use of the bombs and violences and outrages without feeling a horror at the perpetration. The deaths of the two innocent ladies Mrs. and Miss Kennedy are deplored by every man who has in him a spark of humanity and conscience and the immense loss which the trade of our country has suffered and the hardship inflicted on poor misguided people by the loss of life and wages during the riots were shocking.

In the interest of both the rulers and the ruled you will, I trust, agree with me that mutual confidence should be restored as quickly as possible, and to bring this about it is, I submit, the duty of every leading citizen of the country to work with all sincerity and in right earnestness. It is no use disguising the fact that a very wide breach has occurred between the Europeans and the Indians which, looking from every point of view—Political, Social, or Economical—is to be much regretted. As long as violences and outrages are fomented and continued there is no hope whatever of good understanding between the Europeons and the Indians and it is necessary to use every endeavour to remove mutual distrust which at present exists. I am making this appeal in the interest of our country as an Indian and I trust you will agree with me that we should all denounce the rowdy and lawless conduct which some people are displaying.

The following resolution was then carried unanimously:—That the citizens of the ancient and sacred City of Broach assembled in public meeting of all the communities—Hindu, Parsi, and Mahomedan—unanimously record their entire disapprobation and indignation at the anarchical and seditious methods employed by some people in some parts of the country for the achievement of the political objects, and view with extreme contempt the bomb-throwing and similar outrages, as also all attempts creating disaffection towards the established British Rule.

It was further resolved:—That they further record their entire confidence in the Government of the country as conducted under the sympathetic guidance of the Right Honourable Lord Morley, Secretary of State for India, His Excellency Lord Minto, the Viceroy of India and His Excellency Sir George Clarke, Governor of Bombay."

The proceedings terminated with three cheers for His Majesty the King-Emperor, the Right Honourable Lord Morley, His Excellency Lord Minto and His Excellency Sir George Clarke, and the National Anthem which was sung by a few school-boys, the whole meeting standing.

THE CHINARAK ESTATES.

Inter-Tribal Feuds.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 13.

A correspondent writing to the "Civil and Military Gazette" says:—Civil war is raging throughout Orakai territory from the Khanki Valley and Hamana Range on the south to Tirah on the north. Various Orakzai tribes have thrown in their lot either with the Samil faction or Gar faction and the quarrel with regard to the Chinarak Estates of the late Sarwar Khan has resolved itself into a political inter-tribal feud, which is rending the country from end to end. Sepoys are returning to their homes on leave and other travellers have to proceed with the greatest precaution, for not only is every man's hand of one tribe against every man of another, but the present state of anarchy and war has encouraged bands of robbers to attack all travellers indiscriminately. The war is being waged with particular violence and hatred between Ali Khel and Mala Khel. The former are Gars while the latter are Samils. Contending "lashkars" are separated by a narrow nullah not more than 100 yards broad, across which a deadly fire is heard all day.

THE LATE MR. J. A. SHEPHERD.

A TELEGRAM in our yesterday's paper announced the death of Mr. J. A. Shepherd, who was rightly considered to be the founder of the system of ferry steamers plying in Bombay and Western India. He came out to India in the early sixties, and took employment as second mate on board a small vessel belonging to a Parsee merchant. He afterwards entered into an agreement with Messrs. Fletcher, Cooper and Company as Captain of one of their vessels; and continued in that capacity for about ten years, earning the good opinion of his employers, and winning the respect and esteem of all native merchants who came in contact with him. Among these was the late Mr. Haji Hashim Joosub, with whom be started in partnership the business of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company, to which they acted as agents under the name and style of Shepherd and Co. They commenced business on a modest scale with two steamers which plied between Bombay and the harbour ports of Oorun and Nagotna. Encouraged by the success of the venture, which was mainly due to the bland courtesy, the business tact and inflexible integrity of Mr. Shepherd, the firm extended their operations and added materially to their fleet. The service was then extended to Goa and other Coast ports. After the death of Haji Hashim, Mr. Haji Cassum Joosub, and later Mr. Haji Ismail Hashim (son of Mr. Haji Hashim) joined the firm as partners, and respected their European partner as the mainstay of the success and prosperity of their dealings. They esteemed him not only for his integrity and probity towards themselves, but also for the good luck which never forsook the firm as long as Mr. Shepherd continued at the helm of their affairs. A man of a most congenial temperament, sweet reasonableness, and an accommodating disposition, Mr. Shepherd captivated the fancy of all native merchants who came within the sphere of his magnetic influence. After a stay in Bombay of about 45 years, Mr. Shepherd sold his interest in the firm to Mr. Haji Ismail Hashim for thirty lakhs of rupees; and left Bombay in May 1901. As a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased gentleman, the offices of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company, and also of Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co. were closed yesterday.

GIRGAUM GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL CONCERT.

THE Girgaum Girls' High School gave a very successful Concert last night. The Concert was very largely attended and a very interesting programme of songs, recitations and dialogues was gone through by the school girls and other ladies and gentlemen. A part-song by the pupils was very much appreciated, and so were recitations and songs by Miss Russell, Miss Rhenius, Mr. F. Clarke, Mr. Andersen and others. Some of the comic dialogues provoked roars of laughter and altogether a very enjoyable evening was passed.

BEHAR AND THE ANARCHISTS.

A Notable Manifesto.

The following is the Manifesto issued by the people of Behar which will be presented on Tuesday to the Lieutenant-Governor by the Maharajah Bahadur of Dharbanga. The Manifesto has been signed by thousands of people in all the districts in the province of Behar. The signatories include men of all classes, castes, and communities, from Maharajah Bahadurs down to village headmen. It has been signed by zemindars, lawyers, engineers, bankers, medical men, merchants, members of the District and Municipal Boards, Honorary Magistrates, mutwallies, shebaits, and in fact by representatives of all important interests in the province of Behar.

A MANIFESTO.

The people inhabiting the Patna, Bhagalpore, and Chhota Nagpur divisions, which constitute the province of Behar, have noticed with very great concern the rise of anarchical propaganda in certain parts of Bengal, and they deeply regret that the first outburst of this diabolical movement should have manifested itself, by a strange irony of fate, in the bomb outrage at Mozufferpore, in their own Province. It is however, to them a matter of great satisfaction that their Province is wholly and entirely innocent of the perpetration of this cowardly outrage, and that Behar stands completely dissociated from the nefarious deed. As it is certain that the operations of the Bengal anarchist will require a firm and strong attitude on the part of the Government, they desire to strengthen the hands of the Government by the expression of their settled conviction that no progress is posible in India unless and until the anarchist movement is completely suppressed. They desire to record their opinion that the anarchist movement is one which is held in utter abhorrence by all the people in the province of Behar, who have been simply horrified to find in existence in Bengal such a fiendish movement for purposes of assassination—a movement which has absolutely no sanction in the religious or ethics or historical traditions or the mental or moral temperament of the people of this country. Further, they not only hold this movement as one which has no sanction in Indian religions or morality, but they look upon it as one which is utterly repulsive to their instincts, it being the outcome of blindly vindictive feelings, which if not rigorously suppressed would be subversive of all order, without which no progress is at all possible, and this movement, if left unchecked, can only lead to a welter of chaos and confusion.

Holding as they do the views set forth above, the Beharees desire to support the Government in all such measures as it may feel called upon to take for the suppression and extirpation of the anarchist propaganda. They therefore beg to offer their cordial support to the recent enactments in regard to the possession of explosives and the suppression of newspapers inciting their readers to acts of violence by the confiscation of the presses printing such papers. They further desire to add that in their humble opinion it is highly expedient that in all such measures as the Government may feel called upon to take against the anarchists, the Government should be able to carry with it the support of that very large section of the people in India which believes in the suppression of disorder and the maintenance os order as the primary and essential duty of the Government.

The Beharees believe that the anarchist movement in Bengal is the direct outcome of the Extremist propaganda in that province, which by putting a premium on violence and lawlessness is calculated to debauch the mind of the youth of Bengal. The highly seditious and inflammatory speeches delivered during the last three years all over Bengal, and the writings in a large section of the vernacular press and in some of the Anglo-Bengali newspapers in that province have materially contributed to the anarchist movement, and it is therefore highly desirable in the public interests that the provisions of the Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure should be rigorously enforced against all such speakers and writers as incite people—especially young men—to acts of violence and lawlessness by preaching mischievous ideals which, in the nature of things, are absolutely beyond the range of practical politics. So far as the question of ideals is concerned the Beharees hold that in Politics there is, and should be, no goal except "the highest public good realizable."

The Beharees believe that progress is quite compatible with order, and they are of opinion that it is absolutely necessary that all attempts for the reform of the Indian administration should be carried on on strictly constitutional lines, and that it is detrimental to the best interests of the country to resort to any unconstitutional methods for securing reforms in the Indian administration, as they lead, insidiously, to the growth of a mischievous and dangerous spirit of lawlessness and violence, which in the last resort produces anarchy and confusion. The people of the Province of Behar, while strongly condemning the Extremist propaganda and its necessary off-shoot, the anarchist movement, desire it to be made known that they fully share with the vast bulk of their educated fellow-subjects of other provinces those reasonable and legitimate aspirations for reforms and progress which are the birthright of every British citizen, aspirations which are the direct outcome of the great and beneficent system of State education which the Government of India has organized for the benefit of the Indian people. They have therefore read with great pleasure the passage in Viscount Morley's speech in which his Lordship recently declared that he recognised that "there is a living movement of the people for subjects which we ourselves have taught them to think desirable." and that "unless we can somehow reconcile order with the satisfaction of those desires, the fault will be ours and not theirs, and it will mark the first breakdown of British statesmanship." The Beharees are deeply gratified at the enunciation o the principles laid down by Viscount Morley, and by Lord Minto in his speech in Council, and sincerely hope that it will not be long before such substantial reforms are introduced into the administration of this country as will satisfy the reasonable and legitimate aspiration of the vast bulk of educated and thoughtful Indians, and they further cherish the hope that the wise and statesmanlike policy enunciated by Viscount Morley and Lord Minto will be regarded by their successors in office as the true and guiding principles of Indian administration.

ACCIDENT IN HORNBY ROAD.

ABOUT half past five o'clock yesterday afternoon Mr. Mathuradas Vasanji Khimji was driving his motor-car along Hornby Road, Bombay, in the direction of Crawford Market when it was pushed by a tram-car which was coming from behind. The motor-car ran into a shigram, which was overturned by the impact. Mr. Sorabji Dadabhoy Dalal, the owner of the shigram, and a Parsi friend who were in it escaped very narrowly by jumping out of the gharry. The coachman however had his knees severely injured and was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. The gharry was damaged and the horse slightly injured.

WITH ZEPPELIN IN HIS AIRSHIP.

"My Place was in the Front Gondola."

Here is a striking story of what one sees and feels like on a twelve-hour journey in an air ship.

Till July 1 of this year no man in the world's history was able to write such a story, because no man had ever made such a twelve-hour journey till Count Zeppelin and his friends did it on July 1, travelling from Constance to Zurich.

Among those in the ship was Dr. H. Hergesell, and he has written the following article describing his journey for the "Woche." The "Evening News" translates this historic document thus:—

HOW WE STARTED.

"Colleague and friend of Count Zeppelin for many years, I accompanied him on that twelve-hours' journey in his airship, the longest journey that has ever been taken in an airship, through the Swiss mountains, that is to say, over a district which presents the greatest difficulties of navigation.

"My place was in the front gondola, where the control of steering machinery takes place. In that car there were eight people—the Count, the chief engineer, myself, two steersmen, who formerly belonged to the navy, and three mechanics. In the hinder godola were three mechanics also, and in the so-called saloon, which is placed between the two gondolas, at a well-known novelist, friend of the Count.

"Seven minutes and the ship moved out of its floating hall and backed rapidly towards Constance. In twenty minutes we were above the town, listening to the shouts of the entire populace. We left the city and hurried onwards. Below us lay the rich territories that had been the scene of so many great events in European history. We passed over this country at a speed of some sixty kilometres in the hour, but at last the Rhine valley began to narrow, and we approached a difficult and interesting part of the journey, the navigation of the airship in mountain valleys.

WE NAVIGATE THE MOUNTAINS.

"As we swung round one mountain, the Schlattenberg, we had our first experience of a vertical ascending current of air, which pushed the airship strongly upwards, and would necessarily bring our journey to an end if its force could not be resisted. By means of our dynamo rudders we were able, in spite of the disturbing force, to keep the ship at its right level.

"Soon the narrow streets of Schaffhausen are below us, with high gabled houses. We see men and women rush out to look up at us, gradually massed together in crowds. The roofs of the houses become black with people. Handkerchiefs and flags appear every where, and shouts reach our ears even through the rattle of our motors.

NO PROBLEMS OF TRANSIT.

"The fall of the Rhine, impassable and unchangeable obstacle to navigation, presents no difficulty to us. Problems of transit on the surface of the earth have ceased to exist for us in the air. We swerve to the south-east, crossing the plain towards the Swiss mountains. We are passing above shouting, tumultuous villages which send up to us from every point a greeting without envy. The railway below us reaches the mountains and disappears in a tunnel, looking like an earthworm from our height. The rudders send us upwards, slowly and, majestically; our ship at a steep angle climbs the side of a precipice, and note that we throw no ballast overboard. Parallel with the railway tunnel we cross over the mountain at a height of some thousand yards, and descend again at the point where the tunnel emerges.

WE REACH LUCERNE.

"Shortly after midday we reach Lucerne, facing Pilatus and the Rigi and looking beyond them to the snow surface of the Bernese Oberland. As we pass over the lake the little steamers are full of shouting people. The streets and quays are black with tumultuous insects.

"Hitherto the flight has been with, or at least not against, the wind; now we must manœuvre differently. We approach a corner where the lake narrows, and here for the first time we notice how the strength of the wind changes in mountains.

"But the mountain gate is short and soon we are beyond it—our direction the Lake of Zurich. To reach this we must pass over the range of Horgen through which the St. Gothard railway tunnels Again we ascend to an immense height and must fight against a strong north-east wind over the pass.

THROUGH THE GORGE TO ZURICH.

"For the airship the pass is made more difficult by a high tableland down which a narrow gorge runs. Through this gorge we must pass, and here navigation is especially interesting, for in it the masses of air crowd together in a new and stronger current, which flows onwards and thus tends to prevent the rising of the ship.

"At ten minutes to two we had passed the apex and the view of the Lake of Zurich was before us. The descent was as difficult as the ascent. The wind was still strong against us, and now it was no longer a descending but an ascending current. Our height-rudders aimed downwards, and at last we rested over Zurich.

BACK AGAIN.

"At half-past five we caught sight once more of the broad surface of Lake Constance. In the evening sun the immense floating hall, which is the home of our ship, shone clearly, inviting us homeward; but we resisted. We turned the nose of the ship eastwards in order to keep our promise to run to another point of the Rhine valley.

"At twenty-six minutes past eight the cars touched the surface of the water; the precise moment at which we had left it that morning. In our journey of twelve hours we had flown over towns and mountains in innumerable conditions and directions. We had passed frontiers of many cities always masters of our ship, always lords of the flowing ocean of air, and conquerors."

ZEPPELIN LINERS.

"It is announced that the new Zeppelin Airship Company, which is to maintain a regular service of 'liners' between Berlin and the leading Continental cities, will have a capital of between £400,000 and £500,000, the Krupp firm being heavily interested," says the "Observer." "Other capitalists are actively pushing forward the organisation of a League to carry on an agitation for a mighty. 'Imperial air fleet' of both airships and aeroplanes, and to operate them on their own account by means of a small annual subscription."

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

FRIDAY, AUGUST, 14,

Fort Field Officer—Lieut. W.L Wayman, 116th Mahrattas; next for duty Lieut. M. Dockrell, 116th Mahrattas; Colaba Field, Officer Major A. F. Pullen, R.G.A.; next for duty Major A. C. Pitman, R.G.A.

Privilege leave of absence granted to Lieut. C. A. Johnstone-Smith, 109th Infantry, will have effec from the 3rd August to 1st October, inclusive, instead of as previously notified.

DECORATIVE ART AT THE FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBITION.

corative art, which may be aptly described not as ult but an application of the beautiful to practic purposes, forms a very large section of the my interesting features which are crowded together in regular galaxy in the most wonderful exhibiti the world has seen. Much might be written ut all the questions and principles which are ught to mind by the comparison here offered tween the ideas and work of the two nations. t only the past history of the peoples the actual story of the progress of art rough the ages is brought out in a way th striking and attractive, and when the examples the direction of pictorial expression which stand the Palace of Art—a picture gallery and a hall sculpture—as something quite distinctive have een admired, the visitor who cares for something ore than the joy of "outdoor pleasuring" will nd that a tour of the buildings devoted to the pplied and decorative arts will be interesting and profitable, even if the educational side be left severely alone. There is ample material in the exhibits displayed in the Palace of Decorative Art for a pretty lengthy dissertation, but the salient features of these must suffice for a brief survey at the moment. There is a wealth of beautiful things in the "Applied Arts"—the companion building, of which the British section is well arranged and ready for inspection.

French furniture very naturally forms a large field, and by it the French spirit is very characteristically shown. Equally naturally the two essentially typical periods of Louis XIV. and Louis XVI. are still found to inspire the modern worker. The various copies are based upon the best originals, and those who care for the style—and it always has a fascination for the dainty person—will be able to appreciate how excellently the workmanship has been carried out. A most charming bedroom, to begin with, executed by M.E. Poteau, presents all the characteristics of Marie Antoinette. The extreme delicacy of the old tapestries is caught and expressed most happily by the fabrics which grace the furniture shown by Messrs. R. and L. Hammot; and while on the subject of the craft of the needle, attention may be directed to two superb Aubusson carpets, apparently belonging to the exhibit of the same firm, although they are hung by themselves on an adjoining wall. There is something of artificiality in the design, but the garlands of flowers tied up with blue or pink ribbons blend with the soft buffs and dove-greys of the ground to perfection, and make up not only a fitting scheme of colour for the furniture of the period, but represent very eloquently the whole principle of the decoration and the humanity that underlies it.

Progress towards meeting the modern needs is shown very happily in more than one instance. First we must notice the writing-table of the Louis XVI. style shown by M. F. Linke. It is rich and heavy with its "ormolu" beadings. It is large and sumptuous with its green Morocco top, and it has in place of the often worrying and cramped fixtures in the way of drawers and pigeon-holes a movable chest which just fits across one end, left or right, according to the convenience of the worker. To match this desk there is a charming chair in cane work—comfortable to sit upon and hygienic without being ugly. With such an equipment the man of taste, able to afford the luxury, can live in the spirit of the age and follow the strenuous life of the day; and it must be said that the clever designer has produced in this combination an achievement which is striking and individual.

Mirrors as a decoration form another point which brings out very clearly the spirit of the eighteenth century. Alive to the practical side of the idea, M. P. F. Hebert, of the firm known as "Le Miroir Brot," has adapted the Japanese three-fold looking-glass to wardrobes and cupboards with rare skill and artistic feeling. Folded up, these "triptychs" for the fair appear as a pleated silk panel for wall decoration, and in some of them a delightful use of the old print or engraving is seen in framing one in a division across the top. The idea is also applied to the dressing-table, but it is in the alternative for the usually clumsy and inconvenient standing, full-length, mirror that the merit of the idea lies. At once compact and extremely decorative, these mirrors should commend themselves to those who dwell in flats and the usually narrow and unspacious town house.

It is a little curious that in the direction of actual modern furniture and in pottery as well, for that matter, the gited French craftsmen show their weakness very conspicuously. In these directions—to take two only out of many that occur to the mind—the British firms who are exhibiting easily hold their own. First let us take the display in the opposite gallery by Messrs. Morris and Co. Here we find not only solidity and dignity, but grace of form as well. It is true that Chippendale and his contemporaries still remain the inspiring force; but where originality of design is insisted upon, there is a welcome sense of reserve and quietness that seems to be lacking in our Gallic neighbours. Morris—the very name—is always interesting; for it brings back the history of an ideal movement that found its outlet in an actual business undertaking which flourishes and grows even in these ultra-utilitarian days. Design is one thing. Sound workmanship and the best of materials together form another: and in both points it is safe to say that Morris and Co. excel greatly and their wares are not excessively expensive. Whether in tapestries or lovely decorative fabrics, or in furniture, their whole exhibit is as near perfection, because of its great sincerity of purpose, as possible.

The fomous firm of Pilkington must next be picked out because of the fascinating blend of art and science which their work in the potter's craft—the oldest perhaps in the world, and very nearly the most durable—brings out so conspicuously. They were the first—speaking from memory—to adapt and develop the decorative idea of metallic glazes instanced in the ancient Hispano-Moresque ware, and more recently, by that fanciful and often supremely ugly "old china" familiar to the curio-hunter as luster. Messrs. Pilkington excel in the rare beauty of the tints they obtain on vases and bowls, and their shapes are based on the old models which have come down to us from Græco-Roman days. While confining their energies to the purely decorative in this pottery, they give evidence of the practical application in the way of tiles and building materials which, while not so showy or attractive to the casual viewer, bring forward a very important question to those who are concerned with the large subject of durability and tasteful appearance in things architectural. Part of the walls of this firm's stand is covered with a delightful glazed brick of a greenish grey colour which is certain to take the place very largely of stone for facings, if not for actual construction. It is most pleasant to look upon, and it has the great advantage of being absolutely impervious to the ravages of time in our unpleasantly moist climate. Space forbids more than a mention of the beautiful china shown by the Royal Worcester Porcelain Company, who, established in 1751, have carried on the traditions of a delightful species of the ceramic art, foreign, perhaps, in its origin, but moulded through the years to a characteristic British product. The solid brilliance of cut-glass shown by Messrs. Thomas Webb and Sons, of Stourbridge, shows again how excellent is our British feeling in this particular craft, one in which really fine workmanship is, unfortunately, getting more rare as time progresses and the facility of moulding the material increases. There is the excellent and most historically interesting reproduction by Messrs. Hampton of the great Elizabethan dining-hall at Hatfield, and their clever and tasteful "Colonial Adam" furniture, to show how able they are to carry on the best traditions or features of the old school, and to do something to check the often silly and unpractical modern mania—it can be called nothing else—to see nothing of value or beauty save in such remains—often rubbish to start with—of the past as are available for the general buyer. The admirable ironwork of the Bromsgrove Guild, the delicate and useful fabrics of Messrs. Warner and Sons, the exceedingly meritorious machine-made oak panelling, with a supreme attraction in its low price provided by Messrs H. C. Cleaver and Company, and the clever ideas in mural painting by Messrs. John Line and Sons make up with the splendid loan collection—in which the old Chelsea and Worcester of Mr. John Cockshutt and the beautifully preserved and essentially characteristic specimens of antique furniture by Mr. Mallet, of Bath, may be pointed to as of special worth—a whole exposition of British industry, understanding, and taste which tells very vividly its own tale of alertness and enterprise, and which cannot fail to make its mark in the history of our nation.

THE HOP INDUSTRY.

Causes of Depression.

At the House of Commons Mr. Lloyd-George, who was accompanied by Mr. Winston Churchill, received a deputation of the London and Provincial Hop Pickers' Defence League, who urged that the recommendation of the Select Committee of the House in regard to the industry should be given effect to as early as possible. The deputation was introduced by Mr. John Barker, M.P., and consisted of some twenty or thirty members of the league, including several who had given evidence before the Committee. Sir Edward Strachey, Sir R. Chalmers, Sir N. Highmore, and Sir T. Elliott accompanied the Ministers.

Mr. Bannister acknowledged the consideration so far received from the Government on this question. Although they deeply regretted that the majority of the Committee had not agreed to recommend their principal demand of an import duty, they appreciated the fact that they had unanimously conceded the two smaller but still very important points in their programme. Their case was very urgent the industry was threatened with annihilation, which nothing but prompt measures could avert. The two recommendations which they asked Mr. Lloyd-George to adopt were the prohibition of the use of hop substitutes in beer, and the application of the Marking Act to all foreign hops which were landed in England. It was their firm conviction that a very large and increasing quantity of hops was displaced by these chemical preservatives, and they desired strongly to impress upon the Government that no Act for the prohibition of the use of hop substitutes would be effective which left any loophole for brewers to use any chemical preservatives or any preservatives other than hops in beer.

Mr. Lloyd-George said they might depend on it that each member of the Government in his sphere would be very glad to do anything within his power to save an honest and healthy industry from anything in the nature of depression and certainly from destruction. The depression was not entirely attributable, if at all, to the intrusion of the foreign competitor. The depressed condition of the trade was due largely to other causes. For instance, there was an enormous reduction in the consumption of beer in this country owing to the change in the habits of the people. Owing to the improvement of method they were able to produce more hops per acre than they could a few years ago. Even if they eliminated altogether the foreign element they would have to grub a certain number of acres. So far from there being an increase in foreign hops, there had been a decrease. The condition of things was not confined to the British hop industry, but the circumstances were affecting the whole world. The hop industry should face those conditions, and not assume that any legislation which it was possible for the British Parliament to pass could permanently restore the hop industry to the condition in which it was twenty or thirty years ago, for the simple reason that there was not the same quantity of hops in the field as there was then.

If they marked the foreign hop he did not quite see what the advantage would be. If a brewer bought hops now knowing they were foreign, when they were marked "foreign" he would still buy them. The result of the marking of foreign goods of which the Board of Trade had had experience was that they had given a great advertisement to German goods. He did not believe in advocating imperial remedies. He was not a bit afraid of advocating something which gave a real protection using the word in the sense which was not political to a British industry against a foreign industry as apart from a sham one. He had been responsible for two or three Acts of Parliament which imposed the same condition on foreign commodities in this country—foreign ships and foreign patents—as British ships and British patents were already subjected to. He was in complete sympathy with the views of the deputation as to hop substitutes, which he believed, from the evidence, were deleterious. With regard to the duty, he was afraid it was quite impossible for him to follow the suggestion of Mr. Banister. If they imposed a duty on foreign hops they would have to impose duties all round. The duty to be effective must be a very heavy one indeed, and somebody would have to pay it. It could only be paid for by an increase in the price of the hops and the price of the commodity which was brewed from it. He was quite willing to impress on the Government the consideration they had put forward, and, as far as he and Mr. Churchill were concerned, they saw nothing in the two recommendations which they had urged which would be an infringement of the great principle of Free Trade which the Government had been returned to power to support.

Mr. Winston Churchill said that Mr. Lloyd-George had dealt with the subject in a very sympathetic spirit—(hear, hear)—and he shared fully the view which he had expressed. It would be most unfair and, indeed, absurd for anyone to suppose that the Government of this country could remain indifferent to the fortunes of any great and valuable industry such as that which they represented. (Cheers.) If remedies, could be found which they thought would be beneficial or partially beneficial to their industry, and would not involve in other directions greater injuries and greater dangers, they would certainly be prepared to apply them. If the Government thought fit, the Board of Trade would be prepared to carry into effect the marking of foreign hops. (Cheers.)

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP", which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocery, etc.

BY THE WAY.

A NOTED HULL CITIZEN.

Sir James Reckitt, Bart, upon whom the honorary freedom of the City of Hull is to be conferred is the head of the well-known firm of Reckitt and Sons, Limited, starch and blue manufacturers. In his seventy-fifth year, Sir James is known also for his life long connexion with philanthrophic work. The first public library in Hull was presented by him, and he is to-day the chairman of the Public Libraries Committee. He is also deeply interested in the work of hospitals and infirmaries, and has been a munificent donor to the Hull Infirmary and the Withernsea Home for Consumptives. He is a prominent member of the Society of Friends, and in politics is a strong Liberal.

THE SUSSEX FORTNIGHT.

Goodwood began its sporting career some time after the other places included in the "Sussex Fortnight." The Brighton and Lewes meetings had both become famous before Lord George Bentinck's efforts made the Duke of Richmond's Sussex park a racecourse and his house a future headquarters of Protectionism. The earliest of the South of England races within a private enclosure were held at Petworth Park, only a few miles distant from Goodwood, then, as now, possessed by a branch of the Wyndham family. Notwithstanding a close connexion with Goodwood of Benjamin Disraeli's early hero and master, whose sense of national duty constrained him to scratch Surplice—a probable winner for the Derby—no one could have been less of a Tory or anti-Free Trader than the third Duke of Richmond, Goodwood's sporting founder, as well as the chief builder of Goodwood House as it stands to-day. This third wearer of the Lennox strawberryleaf was the peer who moved Manhood Suffrage in the House of Lords.

SPORT, PARTY, AND COLOUR.

The Duke of Richmond's Sussex home in its Whig days was a special haunt of Charles Fox and his friends. Hence, perhaps, the idea of some connexion, as suggested by Crabbe-Robinson, between the Richmond racing colours and those that Fox's blue cutaway coat and buff waistcoat first made symbolical of advanced politics. The turf uniform of the Richmond jockeys has always consisted of a yellow jacket and a crimson cap. In old days the huntsman's coat at the Goodwood Hunt was yellow with red collars and cuffs. On the other hand, the followers of the hunt habitually sported blue coats and buff waistcoats, the same combination of tints as still survives in the cover of the "Edinburgh Review."

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF QUEENSLAND

The appointment of Sir Arthur Morgan, an ex-Premier of the Colony and a leading politician, to the Governorship of Queensland marks an entirely new departure in our Colonial policy. Sir Arthur is one of the best-known figures in the public life of the Colony. The son of a former member of Parliament, he was born fifty-two years ago in the small town of Warwick, where his father edited and owned the "Warwick Argus." The boy entered the office of the "Argus" immediately on leaving school, and has been in the office ever since. He is now sole proprietor and editor of this journal. He succeeded to his father's position as representative of Warwick in 1887, and was a member of the Legislative Assembly until 1906. He was Premier, Chief Secretary, and Minister for Railways from 1903 to 1906.

SPENCER WOOD.

Spencer Wood, where Sir Louis Jette is entertaining the French and American Missions in connexion with the Tercentenary Celebrations, is the most picturesque of all the seats which once encircled Quebec. The original mansion, burnt down in 1860, was built by one of Wolfe's captains in 1780, naming it after himself Powel Place. It was then bought by a brother of Perceval who was assassinated in the House of Commons, and renamed after him Spencer Wood. The grounds, which were laid out by an eminent landscape-gardener, are so lovely that Lord Elgin once wrote: "Not only would I spend here the rest of my life, but after my death I should like my bones to rest in this beautiful spot." It is now the official residence of the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec.

THE BUNYAN MEMORIAL IN THE ABBEY.

An executive committee is to be formed for the purpose of raising a fund to provide a memorial window in Westminster Abbey to John Bunyan. The "British Weekly" reports that a meeting was recently held in the Baptist Church House, with Dr. Clifford in the chair. Professor Butcher reported on the interview held by a deputation with the Dean of Westminster. The members of this deputation were Dr. Clifford, Mr. Butcher, Dr. John Brown, and the Rev. J. H. Shakespeare. It was agreed, on the motion of the Bishop of Hereford, seconded by Professor Oscar Browning, to accept the Dean's offer and to proceed to raise the money. The Archbishop of Canterbury has kindly consented to act as president.

BISHOP POTTER'S LAMBETH PALACE STORY.

The late Bishop Potter was himself on more than one occasion a guest at Lambeth Palace, and the following story, which was rather a favourite of his, lost nothing, one may be sure, in the telling. A bishop from one of the Western States, who visited England in former days, was entertained by the then Archbishop of Canterbury at Lambeth Palace. He and his wife arrived just in time for afternoon tea, and, though rather dismayed by the scantiness of the repast, they ate as freely as opportunity offered. At the conclusion of the meal the mistress of the house announced that the servant would show them to their rooms. They meekly took the hint, and after a somewhat dreary vision of smut and chimney-pots seen from a bedroom window decided to turn in. They had just done so when there came a sharp rap at the door. To the bishop's question "What is it?" came the reply, "It's half-past eight, my lord, and dinner will be on the table in five minutes."

THE CHARM OF THE BROADS.

Mr. H. Josling, in "Fry's Magazine" for August, sings again the praises of the Broads, which have often been sung before: The great charm of Broadland to the worker (he says) is the absolute change it is able to give. There is no hurry—one must go with the wind. There is no noise—the only sound above the restful hum of a summer's day is the clack-clack-clack of the sheet running out, or the rattle of the blocks as the jib flaps, and, perhaps, from somewhere hid away, the pop of a cork, or the happy, careless laughter of a holiday-party. Broadland is synonymous with independence and unconventionality. Everyone "looses starch." Provided you conform to the few simple unwritten laws of the district there is nothing you may not do. You may wander in old-world villages, dream away the hours on rush-fringed broads, fish, sketch, photograph, tow, sail, or do nothing. Add the fact that a holiday on the Broads, if properly managed, is very inexpensive, and what more than all these things does any holiday-maker want?

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE PARIS SEASON.

The gaieties of the Paris season have been prolonged further into the year than ever this summer, writes our Paris lady correspondent, probably owing to the fact that various distinguished personages elected to visit the city at a moment when, as a rule, everyone is packing to go away. The Princess Marie of Greece stayed as long as ever she could before going to Copenhagen, and the Archduchess Maria Josepha has only just left, after what may be honestly a called thorough round of sightseeing, added to many social fuctions. One of her last visits was to the Ile de Puteaux, that delightful garden club on the Seine, where one sees the prettiest and best dressed women in Paris. The Vicomte and Vicomtesse de Janze invited the Archduchess to dinner under the shady trees, and the toilettes worn by all the women for the occasion were exceptionally smart. To say this means much, for dress at Puteaux is always a great feature and in the best of taste, as the women who belong to the club are exclusively of the "grand monde." For open air evening fetes such as this the Frenchwoman is allowed much licence in dress, and the toilettes one sees are very varied in style. One woman may wear a decollete gown, a mousseline de soie cloak falling from the shoulders in classic Greek folds, and a Greek coiffure. Another will be in a garden party toilette with a huge hat, and a third may have a low gown and a hat. On one point, however, all women who claim to be up-to-date are of one mind. They do not in any way emphasise the waist line, but rather give all their attention to aiming at a long line from shoulder to feet.

TO-DAY'S FASHIONS.

An example of the kind of thing one sees at all smart garden parties just now is in grey-green tussore, soutache on the corsage. The sash is in black liberty, and the skirt is embroidered tone over tone. The hat is in black straw lined with white, and trimmed with shaded green paradise plumes. The under-petticoat is in pale-green Liberty and the shoes in green sued. Another very original model, and one which will be much seen at Deauville, is the soutane gown. It is made like the robe of a priest, but not necessarily in black. The sash is arranged just like that of M. de Cure, and buttons are the only other trimming, With it may be worn a low-crowned hat trimmed with wings, or swathed with soft silk. Quite young girls are wearing lingerie frocks frilled up to their waists, with broad silk sashes and Charlotte hats. The "Charlotte" is indeed much in favour still, both with old and young, either in black or white, and trimmed with ribbons or roses, but, though one knows that in these days youth, like art, is long, and elderly ladies with a beauty all their own rare, yet the youth that has passed a certain age does well to avoid that obviously girlish "Charlotte." A very becoming fashion is that of winding tulle round the hat and letting the long ends flow, and the Bergere hat is growing daily more popular. I saw one the other day in cream Italian straw, with a broad band of black velvet carried round the crown, over the brim at the back, and round the neck, to fall over one shoulder behind in a long streamer. In front of the hat, a little to one side, lay an exquisite "La France" rose in proper foliage.

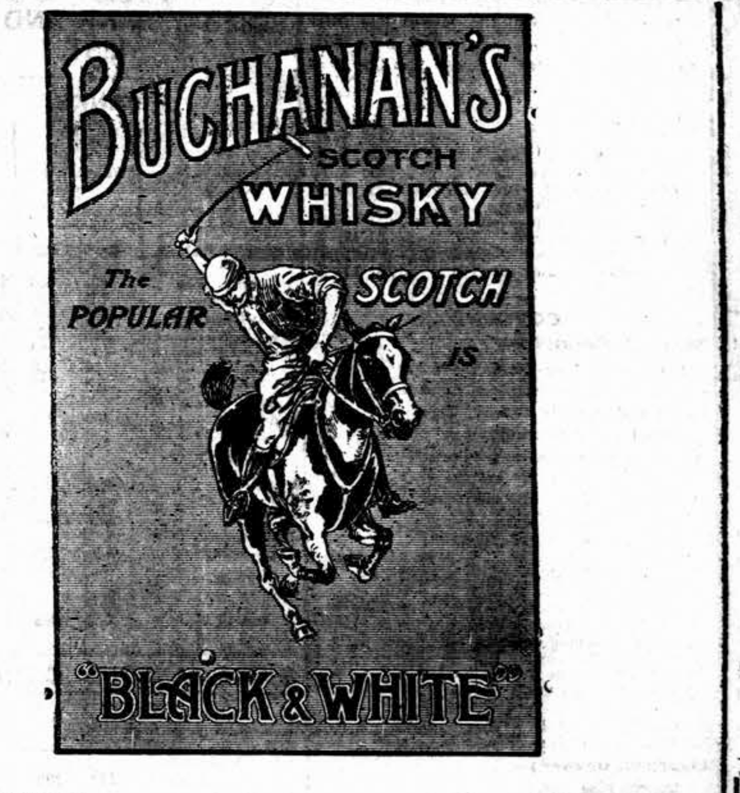
CREAM SERGE.

The French woman does not favour cream serge as the English or American woman does, except for yachting, when she prefers it to all else, consequently a cream serge costume is always included in the trunks she packs for her sojourn at the villes d'eaux. The packing of these trunks is a great affair and one which at the present moment is occupying the minds of most women. The majority have adopted the hanging trunk into which can be put easily a dozen gowns, without fearing they will be creased. These, with a fair complement of lace blouses and lawn chemisettes, should satisfy the woman of moderate desires, but then, women of moderate desires where clothes are concerned are rare, and the luggage now being prepared for Trouville, Aix and Baden-Baden is something stupendous. Besides gown trunks there are lingerie trunks, hat boxes, shoe cases, and those mysterious bags which hold the necessaries of the toilette table! It seems appalling when one comes face to face with it all, but it has always been the same with the women who can afford it. Remember the Queen of Sheba when she travelled, recall Queen Bess, and the other day when I was reading the memoris of Helene Potocki, a great lady of the eighteenth century, I found that she had in her wardrobe at one time, two hundred pairs of shoes and silk stockings, and when she paid a visit to her native Poland she always provided herself with one hundred pots of rouge and the same number of pounds of powder. Therefore we may console ourselves with the idea that at any rate we are no worse than our predecessors.

GOVERNMENT AID TO PLANTERS IN CEYLON.

The "Times of Ceylon":—The Planters' Association of Malaya has decided to ask the Government to re-open the question of loans to planters on new lines, viz., that money be lent when required solely for the maintenance of areas already under cultivation; and that the amount lent be reduced to 25 per cent. of the value of the property, the same to be re-valued yearly. It is the fact that if Government agrees, hundreds of acres will be saved from being abandoned, and the private money already expended will have a fresh lease of life; but the Government is in a quandary. The tin industry is also crying out for assistance; and to the onlooker a refusal of the proposed compromise is the Government's more probable course. A correspondent of the "Penang Gazette" has something to say which, though unpleasant for those concerned, indicates the correct policy in the long run, for if in the case of rubber the industry went wrong—suppose for example a commercial synthetic rubber were produced or a blight kills out rubber in the F.M.S.—those who had borrowed would be more heavily involved than they are at present. He says:—"As a constant reader of your paper I must confess I get very tired of these repeated articles about tin being down in price and appeals for Government assistance; rubber being wrong somewhere and a further appeal to Government. Why should Government be called upon to finance private enterprise, control private businesses, in fact generally to run the Colony as a Government Department? This thing is absurd."

The Board of Trade's June monthly statement on the trade of the principal countries of the world records a continuing decline in most countries. Spain, Austria-Hungary, Japan, and British India are the only ones to show, during the first four months of the year, increased figures for the import trade. Japan and British-India, however, both had a falling-off in exports, and Canada, though her imports were smaller, had an improved export trade. No statistics are given regarding German trade. British imports up to April this year were valued at £181,127,000; in 1907 they were £191,961,000 and in 1906 £171,227,000. £129,973,000 of domestic exports were dealt with this year, compared with £136,284,000 in 1907, and £118,229,000 in 1906.



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MALTED MILK (In Powder form.)
The Ideal Food for all ages.
Your Doctor has a high opinion of HORLICK'S. Ask him.
Take HORLICK'S from birth and live to a vigorous old age.
SUSTAINS—NOURISHES—BUILDS UP.
HORLICK'S feeds and sustains during fevers, and Medical experience ascribes a very large increase in the percentage of recoveries from Enteric and other fevers to the marvellous power of HORLICK'S in giving the necessary strength and stamina to enable the patient to recuperate and build up the strength so necessary to recovery.
NO COOKING—ADD WATER ONLY—READY IN AN INSTANT.
Sold in three sizes by all Stores, Bazaars, &c.
KEEPS IN ANY CLIMATE—ALWAYS SWEET AND PURE.
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENGLAND.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's
Chlorodyne
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.
Acts like a Charm in DIARRHOEA and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY.
Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.
The best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.
Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS.
Is the only palliative in NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.
Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.
INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.
N.B.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.
CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.
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ESTABLISHED 1812.
TO BE OBTAINED AT ALL CIGAR STORES.
SEE THAT EACH PIPE IS STAMPED BARLING'S MAKE.

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Butter-Scotch
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"Really wholesome Confectionery." Lancet.
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" ARMY and NAVY STORES, Bombay,
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A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.
If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.
Clarke's Blood Mixture
IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.
It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For
SCROFULA, SCURVY, ECZEMA, BLOOD POISON, ULCERS, SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES, BAD LEGS, BLOTCHES, SPOTS, BLACKHEADS, PIMPLES, AND SORES OF ALL KINDS
it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.
It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.
NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.
TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.
Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 13, 1903.
IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the Family Doctor the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."
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We despatch direct from our Coventry factory to any one, on ten days' approval, our highest grade
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at less than lowest manufacturers' prices. Absolutely British-made throughout, and guaranteed longer than any other make.
LATEST MODELS £3.10 to £9
Coaster Hubs, Variable Gears, Best Makes of Tyres, Crabbe Inverted Rim Brakes and all latest improvements.
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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, AUGUST 12.] [BOMBAY, AUGUST 13.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	86 11/16	3/16	
3 do. Rentes	96 1/4	unchgd	
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	99 5/16	5/16	
3½ do. Govt. Securities ...	63 3/16	unchgd	
* Bar Silver in London ...	23 7/8	1/16	
Do. do. 2 months' hence	23 15/16	1/8	
Do. in New York ...	51 3/4	1/8	
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·15	unchgd	
Do. do do. Berlin	20·39 1/4	unchgd	
Do. do. do. New York	4·85 1/2	unchgd	
Discount Bank of England Rate	2 1/2	since 28th May	
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	1 3/8	unchgd	
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	2 1/2	unchgd	
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 1/8	unchgd	
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 7/8	unchgd	
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	5/8	unchgd	
Do. 7-day Market Loans	1	unchgd	

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)...1s. 3 23/32d. unchgd.

Bar Gold (per oz.) 77/10¼ + ½

*Closing tone of Silver:—Quiet but firm.

At the Periodical biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for ... ...Rs. 10,00,000

Rs. 30,000 were allotted to Calcutta at 1s. 3 29/32d.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening, including last Public Sale ... ...Rs. 17,00,000

Amount to be allotted next week ...Rs. 10,00,000

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS :—

Bills on Madras......Rs. 40,000 at 1s. 3 29/32d.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	...Easier with a limited demand.
Futures	... Easier.
East Indian	... Quiet.
Manchester	... Quiet.
Total Sales	... 4,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	200
Imports	... 5,000
Mid-Americans ...	5·97—03
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	7 11/16 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices :—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·21	5·01	4·96	4·90	4·88
—07	—08	—07	—07	—07
Jan.-Feb.	**Feb.-Mar.**	**Mar.-Apl.**	**Apl.-May.**	
4·86	4·87	4·89	4·90	
—07	—08	—07	—06	

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	... 4,000
Do. do. last year ...	... 1,100
Exports to Great Britain ...	... .
Do. to Continent ...	... 1,000

Spot Cotton—10·30—05

Futures—Month of Oct....9·10—14 }
Do. do. Dec...8·91—23 } Advanced early on favorable cables and declined later owing to longs unloading.

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—10—1/8

Futures—Month of Oct. 9·07—3

Do. do. Dec. 8·96—16

Closing Tone of Spot—Easy.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi C. I. F.—39¼—August-Sept.—Hull—Sellers—Canal.

Red F. A. Q. Karachi C. I. F.—38 3/4—August-Sept.—Hull—Sellers—Canal.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Brown Cawnpore, 50 1/2 August-September—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.

Linseed :—

Bombay, per 416lbs, ex-ship 48 August-Sept—H.A. & D.—Sellers—Canal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

1a New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6 1/8 unchanged.

Rubber :—

Para Rubber 3/11¼—Buyers.

Bef and Mutton Tallow :—

Finest Australian Beef Tallow	...34/6
„ „ Mutton Tallow	...35/6
General tone of Tallow Auction	...Firm.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
2 Packages Sovs. Gold Coins...	18,555 1,949	Jeddah	H E H Allana
Rupees	300		
1 Box Silver	171	London	Yokohama Bank.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [13TH AUGUST, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England....2½ per cent.	from 26th May.		
Bank of Bengal ... 3 per cent.	„ 16th July.		
Bank of Bombay ... 3 per cent.	„ 23rd „		
Bank of Madras ... 4 per cent.	„ 14th „		

Money :—

The Bank of Bengal cash balance is Rs. 68 lacs down.

Exchange :—

Only Rs. 70,900 Council bills were placed yesterday at 1s. 3 29-32d. on demand and Rs. 10 lacs are offered for next week. The Market opened steady to-day at 1s. 3 27-32d. T.T. and 1s. 3 7-8 on demand, the credit rate being steady at 1/4 3 months' sight are scarce both for ready and forward delivery. There is no enquiry for remittance at our quotation, but some business has been done at 1-32 higher. Far Eastern rates are steady. We quote :—

T. T. on London	... 1s. 3 27/32d.
Demand Draft	... 1s. 3 7/8d.
Credits—3 months' sight...	... 1s. 4d.
Do. 6 months' sight—	... 1s. 4 5/32d.
Do 3 months' sight—France	187 3/4
Do 3 months' sight. Marks	127
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	133
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	152
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	176 1/2

Government Paper :—

The market opened to-day at 95 11-16 ready and 95 5-8 for the settlement. A small business is passing in the Bazar and buyers are working more confidently with the result that quotations close 1-16 up. Calcutta market is steady at 95 3-4 ready and 95 11-16 for delivery in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 95·12
1st Settlement	„ 95·11

Bullion :—

Bar silver on Wednesday closed firmer in London at 23 7-8 ready and 23 15-16 for delivery forward in two months. Locally the market has been firmer, the ready rate opening at 61 3-8 ex-duty and closing at 61 13-16. Forward rates are given below. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	7	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	6	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	3	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	4	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	61	13	9
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	61	11	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	61	13	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The continued decline in the Home markets is causing prices to give way locally and rates for New Crop are Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 lower. There is very little doing and exporters are almost out of the market. We close at the undermentioned prices.

Ready cotton is easier but the enquiry is poor and only a small business was reported at Colaba this afternoon.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	... 236/7	March/09
Good M. G. Broach ...	... 231 1-2	„
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti	... 212/13	Jan/09
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	206	„
Fine M. G. Khasgaum-Akola	... 198	„
Fine M. G. Amraoti... ...	... 198	„
Fine M. G. Muttia	... 192	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	... 186	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	... 192	„
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	... 182	„
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	... 171 1/2	„

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone		Steady.
Estimated Sales	4,000	bales.
Total Imports		Nil.

Future Delivery Prices :—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	
5·22	5·02	4·97	4·91	
+01	+01	+01	+01	
Dec.-Jan.	**Jan.-Feb.**	**Feb.-March**	**Mar-Apl.**	**Apl.-May**
4·89	4·88	4·88	4·90	4·91
+01	+02	+01	+01	+01

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is quiet with little or nothing doing.

We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	8	7	0	B. T.
September	... „	8	13	6	R. T.
New Crop Apl-May ...	... „	7	15	0	„

Rapeseed :—

This market is also quiet with little doing and prices are again easier.

We quote :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore...	Rs.	8	11	0	B. T.
„ Yellow Guzerat ...	„	10	1	0	„
„ „ Cawnpore ...	„	9	12	0	„
New Brown Delhi, Apl.-May.	„	7	12	6	R. T.

Gingellyseed :—

Bold white 85 per cent.

Rs. 47 0 0 Dec.-Jan.

Tone.—Quiet but Steady.

Poppyseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 10 8 0 B. T.

Tone—Quiet but Steady.

Castorseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 31 0 0

Tone.—Steady.

Cottonseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 26 8 0

Tone—Quiet but Setady.

Mowraseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 5 14 0

Tone.—Firm.

Wheat :—

White Delhi, Aug-Sept. ...	Rs.	6	3	0	R. T.
New „ April-May ...	„	5	2	0	

Tone—Quiet.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,417 1/2
India	64
Indian Specie Bank	54

Mills :—

David	380
Maneckji	3,167 1/2

Presses :—

New Mofussil	650

Miscellaneous :—

Alcock Ashdown & Co. ...	310
Badham Pile & Co	126
Bombay Flour Mill	910
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordi. ...	336 1/4
Colaba Land and Mill... ...	1,080
Marcks & Co.	130
Treacher & Co	600

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	565 X. D.
Amritsar-Patti...	114¼ „
Tapti-Valley	420 „

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	1,904	bales.
Wheat	2,127	cwts.
Linseed	1,235	„
Rapeseed	323	„
Gingellyseed	258	„
Poppyseed	1,343	„
Groundnuts	794	„
Castorseed	2,770	„
Rice	8,328	„
Myrabollams	628	„
Cottonseed	1,843	„
Mowraseed	3,802	„
Gram	179	„
Joowar	nil	
Maize	628	„

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, AUGUST 13.

Owing to the damage to the Railway line, on the section between Multan and Lahore, caused by the heavy floods, last week, Karachi Port is cut off from the largest wheat centres.

Shippers are experiencing much difficulty in getting their wheat, and freights are, for the moment, at a standstill.

The only business to report is the booking of about 2,800 tons for Hull, late September shipment, at 7 shillings.

STERLING BILLS ON LONDON.

The following is the result of the allotment of Sterling Bills on the Secretary of State for India in London for £500,000 offered for sale on Thursday the 6th August, 1908, at 15 29/32d. the rupee:—

	Calcutta	Bombay	Madras	Total.
	£	£	£	£
Total amount of tenders received	80,000	2,30,000	nil.	3,10,000
Total amount accepted.....................	80,000	2,30,000	nil.	3,10,000

THE Poplar Distress Committee have written to the Central Body "protesting against the handing back of £55,000 to the Treasury out of the fund granted by the Government for the relief of unemployment, in view of the fact that, in this district alone 2,406 men and women have registered and received no employment, 850 of this number having been investigated."

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	12 p. c.	1,417¼
Bank of India.........	100	50	5 „	64
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 „	1,500
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 „	1,130
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100 O. 50	100 50	6 „ 1½ „	63½ 18
Specie Bank	100	50	5 „	54
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld...........	100	100	14 „	247
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 „	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank	£20	£20	13 „	£52
Mercantile	£25 £25	£12½ £12-10	6 „ 6 „	£18¾ £17¼
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor....	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75¼ old issue new issue
National Bk of India.	£25	£12½	12 p. c.	670

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co..................	100	100		xd 310
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld...	100	20	½	15
Back Bay Bath	50	50	6	40
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	126
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	xd10200
Bombay Burma New Issue	625	625	82½	xd 2,550
Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ld.	P. £10 O. £10	10 £10	p. c. 6 Nil.	161 137¼
Bombay Ice Mfg......	100	100	Nil.	28
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	910
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250 P. 250	250 250	p. c. 6 p. c. 6	336¼ 275
Central India Mining Co., Limited	100	100	yr. 50	xd. 350
Delhi Flour............	200	200	16	152
Empire of India Life Assurance	500	50	yr p.c.17	110
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	100	10	1½	20
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divd 10	195
Kemp and Co.........	200	175	yr. 14	xd. 204
Kurrachee Landing..	200	75	12	150
Marcks and Co......	100	100	10	130
Napier Hotel Co......	100	100	Nil.	25
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A.	200	50	p. c.18½	185
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	100	30	...	33
Phillips and Co......	40	40	p. c.10	59
Port Canning Co......	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	490
Shivrajpur Syndicate	A. 10 B. 10	10 10	p. c.25 Nil.	37 30
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company............	100	100	8	90
Soundy and Co......	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited	O. 75 D. 30 P. 150	£ 15 30 30	... ...	dis. 11½ dis. 5
Thacker and Co......	100	100	p. c.20	xd 260
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr. 1½	xd 34
Treacher and Co.....	500	500	yr. 40	600

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	465
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	160
Assur Veerjee.........	500	500	50	400
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	xd 190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	615
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	12½	615
Bombay United......	250	250	20	380
Century	500	500	50	375
Central India	500	500	85	1,710
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk	500	500	20	575
Colaba Land & Mill..	700	700	50	1,050
Coronation Mills......	500	500	60	800
Connaught	500	300	25	260
Cooria	1,000	1,000	40	750
Crescent	100	100	5	98¾
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy............	1,000	1,000	50	xd 950
David	250	250	20	360
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	610
Empress	500	500	25	300
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	1,395
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	275
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	515
Howard & Bulloughs	500	500	25	470
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton......	500	500	15	150
Indian Manufg.......	1,000	1,000	35	640
Indo-China Manufg..	1,000	1,000	divid75	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25	320
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	160
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	divid35	390
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	410
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	1,050
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	740
Kohinoor	500	500	25	740
Leopold	100	100	3	60
Luxmidas..............	1,000	1,000	40	400
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	1,000	80	1,390
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	3,150
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,167
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	xd 2940
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	......	53½
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	......	70
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	185
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	677½
Phoenix	100	100	5	98¾
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	620
Queen	1000	1,000	20	825
Rehman	500	500	p. c. 6	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid50	830
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p. c.10	915
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	580
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd 4,400
S. Mahratta............	250	250	20	190
Standard Mills	500	500	50	1,165
Sun	250	250	25	170
Swadeshi..............	500	500	45	xd 1,310
Textile.................	500	500	30	1,175
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	50	250
Western India.........	1,000	1,000	20	520

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Yearly.	
Akbar	750	750	125	3,200
Albert (Kurrachee)...	1,100	1,100	45	650
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	92½
Breul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	20	280
Broach City...........	200	200	14	225
Fort	475	475	22½	270
French..................	500	500	35	xd. 510
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,200
Harvey and Sabhapatty	500	500	50	480¼
Hindustan P & M ...	250	250	15	115
Hingolee	100	100	6	110
Idian Cotton..........	125	125	11½	130
Khanganm	400	400	25	330
Mahmudpura Cin ...	125	125	7½	100
Mahuva	200	200	Nil.	150¼
Mercantile	125	125	Nil.	57
Mammar Manufg......	250	250	25	290
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	75	1,020
New Moufussil Co....	400	400	50	650
New Berar	500	500	40	500
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	500
Oomri	1,000	1,000	50	1,025
Purbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sassoon	500	500	30	350
Sind and Punjab Co..	1,000	1,000	140	4,400
Sind	400	400	35	720
Surat City	200	200	24	280
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld	1,000	1,000	80	1,015
Wardhwan G. & P...	150	50	12	125

RAILWAY COMPANIES

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway	500	500	6 p. c.	xd 565
Amritsar Patty	100	100	5 „	xd 114½
Tapti Valley Railway Company............	500	500	4 „	xd 420
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5 „	xd. 103

GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

STICKING TO GILBERT.

What a wonderful thing is Gilbert and Sullivan opera! It is the only kind of opera in the world that is both comic and sacred. On the opening night of Mrs. D. Oyly Carte's latest revival of "H.M.S. Pinafore" at the Savoy, Mr. Rutland Barrington, in his old part of Captain Corcoran, hazarded a line that was not in the original "book," and immediately a buzz of disapproval went round the house, someone in the audience shouting to the comedian to stick to Gilbert. Many of the people in the dress-circle, I noticed, were so deeply engaged in reading from what, judging by their faded condition, were evidently original copies of the vocal score, that they scarcely had time to look upon the stage. An enthusiast in the second row was holding his book as a schoolmaster does when he is hearing a number of small children their lessons. He was on the look-out all the time for mistakes Mr. C. H. Workman, the Sir Joseph Porter, K. C. B., seemed to know he was there, for when he sang the famous "promotion" song he was most careful not to adapt himself to present nomarchical circumstances, and emphatically advised:

> Stick close to your desks and never go to sea,
> And you'll all be the rulers of the "Queen's" Navee!

This is sticking to the desk with a vengeance! How Shakespeare must be positively revolving in his grave over this extraordinary reverence for the other William! "Romeo and Juliet" may be chopped into a dozen pieces and shuffled, and nobody minds; "The Merchant of Venice" may be tinkered until it is almost unrecognisable and there is not a murmur. But, take a small liberty with the text of Gilbert, and there is a shriek! One waits for the explanation.

THE NEW JOSEPHINE.

In Miss Elsie Spain, Mrs. D'Oyly Carte has discovered a Josephine of the very finest quality. Daintily pretty and sweetly melodious, Miss Spain is the essence of all that is requisite and necessary for the part, and her performance is taken huge delight in by all who see and hear her. She is of the atmosphere of Gilbert and Sullivan, so much so that it is difficult to realise that she was ever a star of musical comedy. She is like an echo of the old days of Gilbert and Sullivan—an echo that has rubbed itself against nothing on its way from the past to the present. In coming into the part of Josephine, Miss Spain has come into her own. It is worth a good deal to hear her sing the gracious ditty, "Sorry her Lot." Sorry his lot who has not the opportunity of doing so.

TWO CLEVER SISTERS.

Miss Elsie Spain, before taking to the stage professionally, did a lot of amateur work in the Gilbert and Sullivan and Planquette operas for various musical societies and made a great hit a few years ago as one of the principal members of the Stock Exchange Dramatic and Operatic Society. Yielding to the persuasion of her friends to take her talents seriously, the girl who has eventually made her public "debut" as the heroine of "H. M. S. Pinafore" went upon the stage and played the usual small parts in comic opera and musical comedy, beginning, of course, with what are known as "thinking parts"—parts with no words to them—and ending (leaving her present engagement out of of the record) by appearing at the Prince of Wales's Theatre as Sally, the heroine of "Miss Hook of Holland," in succession to Miss Isabel Jay—herself at one time a noted Savoyard in connection both with the music of Sullivan and that of Edward German. The new Josephine has a sister quite as charming and as talented as herself; but Miss Everell Spain (Mrs. Scott Turner) has decided to remain within the boundries of Amateurland and to devote her abilities entirely to the many musical societies to which she belongs, and of which, in most cases, she is the bright particular star. When Messager's "Mirette" was revived by the Stock Exchange Dramatic and Operatic Society for five nights in March at the Adelphi Theatre, Mrs. Scoot Turner, who took the principal part, was thought by many strangers in front—including a well-known musical critic—to be some popular leading lady of comedy opera from the provinces, called up to London to help the others along. And no wonder she gave this impression, for at fifteen Miss Everell Spain (to restore her maiden name to her for a moment) was the prima donna of Mr. Charles Collier's Sydenham Operatic Society, and appeared as such in about a dozen of the society's productions. But if Mrs. Scott Turner is a loss to the stage, her sister at the Savoy is a distinct "find," and her career from now will be watched with considerable interest.

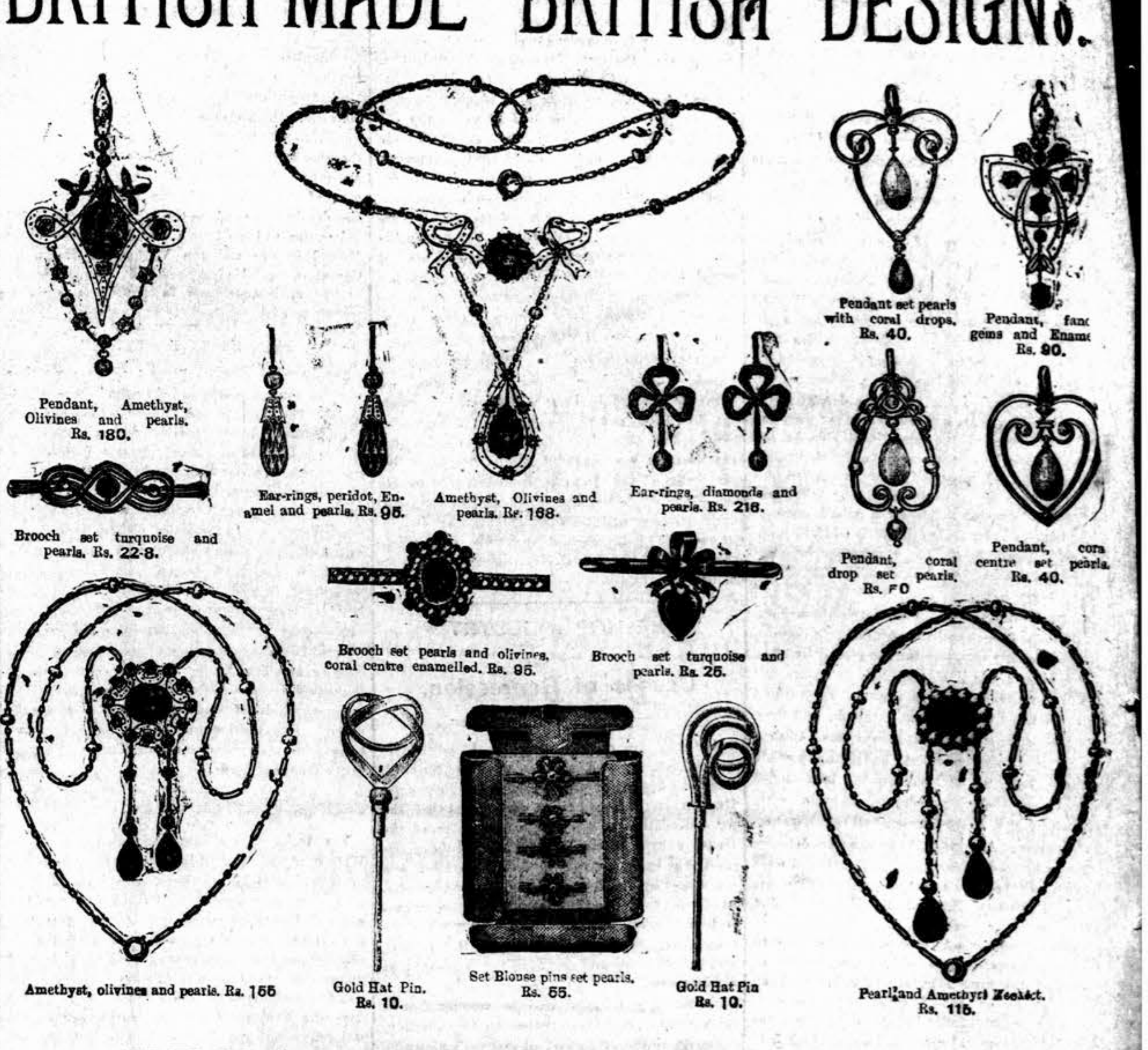
FROM BENSON'S AGAIN.

Who that has made a name on the stage by serious work has "not" had his or her beginning in Mr. F. R. Benson's travelling dramatic school? In the old days, every successful young actor or actress was from Sarah Thorne's. Now they are all from Benson's. Mr. Henry Ainley is from Benson's; Miss Lily Brayton, Mr. Oscar Asche, Mr. Walter Hampden, Mr. Leslie Faber, Miss Lillian Braithwaite, Miss Mona K. Oram, Mr. Arthur Greenville, Mr. Julian L'Estrange, Mr. Cyril Keightley, Miss Nancy Price—all, and a hundred more, are from Benson's. And now I hear that it was in Mr. Benson's company that Miss Isadora Duncan first began to give definite expression to the strange posture dances she is now performing at the Duke of York's, and by which she has gained so much popularity in America and (was it not?) in Vienna.

IDEAS OF HER OWN.

Some years ago, precisely how many it need not matter, a young girl was engaged to perform the solo dances in a Shakespeare play then being prepared for production by Mr. F. R. Benson. The girl, Miss Isadora Duncan, had ideas of her own, and she "bounced" them upon the astonished members of the Benson Company a day or two before the evening fixed for the presentation of the play. "Of course," thought her companions on the stage, "she is only kneeling about and moving her arms to mark time and will dance well enough on 'the night.'" But they were mistaken, for they soon learnt that Mr. Benson had listened favourably to the girl's suggestion that she should express the dance music with her hands and her body more than with her legs, and that he had decided to allow her to make the experiment in the presence of his first-night audience. Everyone, excepting Mr. Benson and Miss Duncan, was extremely doubtful about the wisdom of the strange departure, and when the curtain had rung up on the opening night it was not without some nervousness that the young actors and actresses went about their work. They were afraid that Miss Duncan's postures would throw the audience into a "guying" humour, and that all in the company would have to suffer for the eccentricities of a single member. But again they were mistaken. The girl's so-called dances were received with the utmost enthusiasm; they were repeated night after night during the run of the piece—and that was the beginning of the great success of Isadora Duncan!

FOR the past two years a terrier has accompanied a little girl to the Desborough-road Elementary School at High Wycombe. The dog never misses, morning or afternoon (even, if his little mistress happens to be absent which is a very rare occurrence), and he lies down beside the desk until school is over.



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Brooch set turquoise and pearls. Rs. 25.

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"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.

"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.

"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

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